MAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,604—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1889.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies' Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.

OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.

Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

Prices from

Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve.. } Rs. 21 to
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ... } Rs. 29-12 per
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ... } dozen bottles
"Glentromie" ... } dozen bottles
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" ... } dozen bottles

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday. 1889.
BL	GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	3rd May.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	10th ,,
BL	PENINSULAR	5500	1000	J. Orman	17th ,,
					Tuesday.
†	ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	21st ,,
BL	CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	28th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigell	4th June.
BL	PESHAWUR	3929	600	L. H. Moule	11th ,,
†	ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	18th ,,
BL	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	25th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd July
BL	ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E Stewart	9th ,,
†	ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	16th ,,
BL	COROMANDEL	4499	800	I. Reeves	23rd ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	30th ,,

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued [illegible] from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. On or about
ROHILLA	3511	600	M. de Horne	9th May.
COROMANDEL	4499	800	I. Reeves	23rd ,,
MALWA	2970	500	W. L. Brown	6th June.
PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	20th ,,
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	4th July.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	18th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan direct, every fortnight.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 30th April, 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th May '89.	10th June 1889.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st June '89.	1st July ,,
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th June '89.	20th July ,,
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July '89.	10th Aug. ,,

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 7th May, 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 22, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	650	5th May.
bAMPHITRITE	L. Lemessich	4,600	650	25th May.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	5th June.

b This steamer will not call at Brindisi.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAMER TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
PANDORA	G. Costanzo	3,500	550	10th May.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

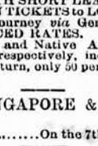
Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	A. Lussich	1,200	600	14th May.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 9th April, 1889.



MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th May, 1889, at 3 p. m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward bound, and the steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months, delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessels.	Tons.	Commander.	on or about
CLAN SINCLAIR	3,000	J. R. Kewby	4th May.
CLAN BUCHANAN	3,000	W. Millar	18th May.

THE Saloons and State Rooms are all on the Upper Deck, and are fitted with every requisite for Comfort. Separate Music and Smoking Rooms.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried. For particulars as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Forbes Street, Bombay.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY of CARTHAGE," 2650 Tons, Captain J. SWAN, will SAIL from Bombay for LIVERPOOL, on or about the 31st May. This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, two berth Cabins (on deck) Baths, Punkahs and every comfort for first-class passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Agents.

FOR SALE.—A Consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 1st May, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, at 11 a.m., on 5th May, after arrival of Outward English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder-Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 3rd May, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about MONDAY, 13th May, at 3 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 10th May.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 4th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th April, 1889. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO GENOA AND MARSEILLES.

S. S. ASIA, 3,550 tons, Captain W. RUSSELL, sailing 1st May. The above steamer will sail punctually as above. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess and has every comfort for first-class passengers. Fares very moderate. Books through to London (overland from Genoa).

Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

Bombay, 24th April, 1889.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. THE SULTAN of Zanzibar's s s. "MALACCA," or the "SWORDSMAN" will sail as above early next month.

For Freight and Passage apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents, Mandvie.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS.

Season—1889.

EVERY REQUIREMENT for Travel—SEA OR LAND—at most REASONABLE PRICES.

Our intimate acquaintance enables us to promptly Outfit for any Route.

RELIABLE QUALITY ONLY.

12½ Per Cent. Cash Discount.

Our Illustrated Price List by return Post.

TRAVELLERS' HOAR & CO., BOMBAY. OUTFITTERS.

S. S. "DEEPDALE" arrived from London via Kurrachee, 29th April, 1889.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective goods from the Prince's Dock.

The steamer's surveyor, Capt. CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds the steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever. No claims will be paid after sailing of the steamer.

JOHN M. HEYN & Co.,
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 29th April, 1889.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LAMP SHADES.

A CHOICE SELECTION of SILK and LACE LAMP SHADES in the following Colours :—
Crimson, Primrose and Terra Cotta.
Rs. 8 each.

FANCY PAPER LAMP SHADES, in all the Newest Designs.
From Re. 1-4 to Rs. 4.

FANCY PAPER LAMP SHADES, with Silk Fringes.
Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 5.

N.B.—All the above Shades are specially made to fit Hink's Punkah-proof Lamps.

CARRIAGE LAMPS,
TABLE LAMPS,
BICYCLE LAMPS,
&c. &c. &c.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SILVER-MOUNTED SCENT OR TOILET BOTTLES.

Silver-Mounted SCENT BOTTLES, Richly Cut, Hobnail Pattern.
Rs. 20 and Rs. 30 each.

The "PRINCESS," a very Richly Cut, Glass Scent Bottle, with Handsome Chased Silver Top.
Rs. 33.

SILVER SALTS BOTTLES,
SILVER SCENT BOTTLES,
SILVER MOUNTED TOILET BOTTLES,
&c., &c.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW AND ELEGANT PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS.

THE following have just been opened, and are excellent specimens of portable and reliable New Remedies :—

		Rs. a.
Pinol Extract	per bottle	1 0
Pinol, small size	,,	1 8
Do., large ,,	,,	2 8
Soluble Saccharin	,,	1 8
Dry "Pinol" Inhaler	each	1 8
Ichthyol	per bottle	2 4

The following Tabloids are now added to our stock :—

		Rs. a.
Saccharin Tabloids, large	per bottle	2 0
Antipyrin ,, large	,,	5 0
Salol ,, large	,,	3 8
Cascara, Enonymin and Nux Tablets, small	per bottle	1 8
Cascara, Enonymin and Nux Tablets, large	,,	4 8
Phenacetin Tablets, small	,,	2 8
Papain ,, large	,,	5 8
Compressed Triturates, any kind	,,	0 10
Compressed Triturates, fitted in cases, small	each	6 0
Compressed Triturates, fitted in cases, large	,,	10 0
Empty cases for do.	each	2-0 & 3 8

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

TREACHER'S

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY

Rs. 24 per doz.

Has met with Great Approval.
Many Testimonials have been received as to its Superior Quality.
It is now supplied to a Large Number of Messes and Clubs.
The production of one of the Oldest and Largest Distilleries in the Highlands.
Has a Fine, Full, Mellow Flavour, and an Agreeable Odour.
The Whisky for Connoisseurs.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WE ARE IMPORTING DIRECT FROM

THE SPANISH WINE CO.

THE following Superior SHERRIES and PORT :—

JEREZ COMPETIDOR .....per doz. Rs. 22.
JEREZ FAVORITO.....per doz. Rs. 37-8.
VINO DE OPORTO .....per doz. Rs. 21.

The above are ENTIRELY FREE from ADDED ALCOHOL and are ABSOLUTELY PURE, and besides being in high favour in Europe, are strongly recommended by those who appreciate a Good, Sound Wine.

SOLE AGENTS :

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN, LD.,

ARE NOW SHOWING IN ALL DEPARTMENTS

THE LATEST NOVELTIES

IN THE

COSTUME DEPARTMENT

The NEWEST DRESS FABRICS.

DRESSES and ROBES for MORNING, VISITING, DINNER AND EVENING

NEW BORDERED DRESSES,

A Fashion Plate sent with every Dress Showing Style for making.

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN, LD.,

DRESSMAKERS, MILLINERS, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS.

HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY. SHOW ROOMS. EAST STREET, POONA.

THE PHANTOM Very Novel FOR USE WITH

Cabinets of Paper and Envelopes...Rs. 1 4
Cards and Envelopes...Rs. 1 0

STATIONERY

Per bottle as. 6

WHITE INK.

POONA, Temple House, Camp. & Bhoodwar Peth. PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY. Oriental Bank Buildings, & Byculla Bridge.

SPARKLING AERATED WATERS.

PURE, SPARKLING, BRIGHT AND WHOLESOME.

Soda Water, Potash Water, Aerated Water } 12 annas per doz.
Tonic Water, Lemonade, Gingerade } Re. 1 per doz.
Lithia Water, Seltzer Water, Vichy Water } Re. 1 Per doz.

Gingerale, Re. 1-8 per doz. Raspberryade, Re. 1 per doz.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS (MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS), BOMBAY.

WORTH KNOWING.

ONE of the finest Wines shipped to India is BINET FILS DRY ELITE CHAMPAGNE of 1884 Vintage. Price Rs. 66 cash. All Mess Presidents and Good Judges should try a Sample and compare the Wine with that of other First Class Shippers.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FIRST AID TO THE WOUNDED.

SEABURY'S ACCIDENT CASE. A Tin Case fitted with every requisite for "First Aid," or for Permanent Dressing by the Surgeon. It will be found a perfect boon to the Traveller or Household as, instructions for every ordinary ailment is printed on the Case itself. A Manual also enclosed.

Rs. 16 each.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

PRACTITIONERS' KNIVES.

AN INDISPENSABLE COMPANION TO EVERY SURGEON : taking the place of a bulky Pocket Case. The Blades are of the finest steel with lock back, fixed in Tortoiseshell Handles. Each Knife supplied in a Morocco case. It contains :—

SYME'S GUM LANCET.
SYME'S ABSCESS LANCET.
TENDON KNIFE.
DIRECTOR.
SAW.
STRAIGHT SHARP BISTOURY.
TENACULUM, OR NEEDLE.
PROBE.

Rs. 20 Each.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SPEAKING TUBES AND WHISTLES.

A SMALL Consignment of the above has just been opened. The WHISTLES are provided with INDICATORS to show—when there are several Whistles in use together—through which to answer.

PRICES AS FOLLOWS :—

Flexible Tubes and Whistles	...Rs. 8	0 each.
Brass Plates for do.	... ,, 1	12 ,,
Mouth Pieces and Whistles	... ,, 4	0 ,,
Do. do.	... ,, 3	8 ,,
Do. do.	... ,, 3	0 ,,

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 24 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged ; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

THEATRICAL MAKE-UP SUNDRIES.

GREASE PAINTS.
Six colours in Tin Case.
Price, Rs. 2-4.

MAKE-UP POWDERS IN TIN CASES.

BURNT CORK.	WHITENING.
DUTCH PINK.	RUDDY ROUGE.
PREPARED MONGOLIAN.	POWDERED ANTIMONY.
BLOOM OF ROSES.	BLANC DE PERLE.

JOINING PASTE FOR ATTACHING BALD FRONT OF WIGS TO FOREHEAD.
ETUI MYSTERIEUX.
SUPERIOR HARE'S FEET.
Re. 1 each.

FOR SALE BY

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

A LIFE POLICY.

For Rs. 10,000

May be effected at the following rates with the

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

Per Month.

At age	25	Rs. 24-7-9
,, ,,	30	,, 26-9-9
,, ,,	35	,, 29-4-9
,, ,,	40	,, 32-6-4

KILLICK, NIXON, & Co., General Agents.
J. H. SYMINGTON, Secretary.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient Instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

Albert Building, Bombay.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. . Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 5 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. if. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15 ; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

CARRIAGE OR PALKI CLOCKS.

SO called because having watch movements and being fitted into a handy portable form of case, they are especially adapted to the requirements of travellers by sea or land. They all go for eight days, or in other words require to be wound once a week. They go in any position and are unaffected by rough or violent movement. They are protected by strong leather outer cases fitted with hand straps for carrying them about.

The frames are of solid bronze, richly gilded or nickelled or enamelled, having thick plate glass panels all round with polished bevelled edges and fitted so accurately that neither dust nor damp can enter.

Those that strike are spoken of as clocks, and those without striking parts as timepieces. This distinction applies throughout the clock descriptions.

N. B.—All priced above Rs. 125 strike on a gong.

	Rs.
3½ inches high, cylinder timepieces	35
4½ do. do.	45
Medium size, 4½ to 5 inches high, timepiece, nickel and gilt, cylinder	55
The same with alarum	65
Plain gilt lever timepiece, 4½ inches high, lever movement	70
The same with alarum	80
4½ inches high, clock, with superior horizontal movement	90
The same with lever movement	100
5½ inches high do.	115
The same with repeater action	125
The same, repeater and alarum	140
Do. do. do.	180
Do. nickel and gilt, extra finished	200
Lever escapement alarum with two bells, striking quarters	225
Highly finished fancy enamelled case, chiming quarters on two gongs with alarum	275
Largest size, 15 inches high, chiming quarters on four bells and striking the hours on gong	450

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

INVALID'S PORT.

OF ALL RETAILERS. OF ALL RETAILERS.

CERTIFICATE.

London, 13th February, 1888.

I hereby certify that I have carefully examined two bottles of "CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S INVALID'S PORT," and am of opinion that the Wine is free from adulteration and is a good sound wholesome Port.

(Sd.) CHARLES E. CASSAL, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
Member of the Society of Public Analysts and of the Council of the Sanitary Institute.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LIMITED.

ELLWOOD'S PATENT SUN HATS AND HELMETS.
ANDRE'S AND CHRISTY'S DOUBLE TERAI HATS.
HAWKE'S REGULATION DOE HELMETS.
EFFECTIVE AGAINST THE SUN.
SPECIAL VENTILATION.
MODERATE IN PRICE.
SUPERIOR QUALITY.
BECOMING SHAPES.
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

CIVIL AND MILITARY OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

THE

HOME-GOING SEASON, 1889.

THORPE AND CO.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

HAVE a LARGE CHOICE of USEFUL REQUISITES for TRAVELLERS by SEA or LAND, priced moderately for Cash.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Deck Suits for Morning Wear	8 0	to 16 8
Travelling Suits	30 0	to 35 0
Warm Suits Cheviot, &c.	45 0	to 55 0
Warm Overcoats or Ulsters	48 0	to 55 0
Best White Shirt Bands	each	4 4
Do. do. Collars	,,	4 8
Best Oxford do.	,,	5 0
Best Flannel and Silk Wool	7 8	to 8 8
Cardigan Jackets, very warm	10 0	to 12 8
Dressing Gowns	10 8	to 25 0
Warm Lamb's-Wool Undervests	each	6 0
Do. do. Pants	pair	6 0
Brown Cotton Socks	per doz.	8 8
Superior Merino Socks	do.	15 8
Very Warm Lamb's-Wool Socks	do.	25 0
Ribbed Hand-Knitted Socks	do.	30 0
Knicker-bocker Hose, Hand-Knitted	pair	3 8
Gauze Merino Undervests	per ½ doz.	12 0
Extra Superior Gauze Vests	do.	15 0
Stout Merino Vests	each	5 8
Stout Merino Pants	,,	6 8
Gauze Merino Pants	,,	6 8
Warm Gloves	,,	1 8
Warm Mufflers	2 8	to 3 0
Travelling Caps	from	3 0
Best Tweed Hats		4 8
Best Linen Collars, all shapes	per doz.	6 8
Best Linen Cuffs	,,	10 0
Overland Trunks, best make,	from	27 0
Solid Leather Portmanteaux		40 0
Railway Portmanteaux		13 0
Tan Canvas Courier Bags		8 0
Soiled Linen Bags		5 0
Gladstone or Expanding Bags		28 0
Solid Leather Dressing Cases, fitted complete	from	13 8
Travelling Baths, with inside Basket	from	25 0
Travelling Canteens, fitted complete	from	25 0
Ladies' Air-tight Dress Boxes, in Cases	28 0	to 38 0
Ladies' Sun Hats		5 0
Overland Chairs		4 0

		Rs. a.
Money Belts, Solid Leather, with two Pockets		5 8
Money Belts, Pockets all round	from	2 8
Block Tin Collar Boxes		3 8
China Grass Slippers		1 0
Morocco Slippers		3 8
Brown Leather Slippers		2 12
Brown or White Canvas Shoes		5 8
Cholera Belts, best Flannel		2 8
Woven Cholera Belts		2 12
Champagne or Sodawater Taps		2 12
Marine or Saltwater Soap	per packet	1 0
Eau de Cologne with wicker cover		3 0
Assorted Perfumes	per bottle	2 8
Travelling Pillows	each	1 8
Resais or Quilts	from	5 0
Scotch Mauds and Rugs	,,	15 0
Cambric Handkerchiefs	per doz.	5 0
Metal Soap Boxes	from	1 8
Sponges 1-8, Sponge Bags		1 8
Rug Straps		1 8
Leather Purses		2 0
Sovereign Boxes		2 0
Razors, ready for use		2 0
Shaving Brushes		1 0
Nail Brushes		0 8
Tooth Brushes		4 0
Hair Brushes		10 8
Military Hair Brushes in leather case		1 8
Nail Scissors	from	1 8
Penknives	,,	15
Vulcanized India-rubber Baths	,,	8
Hold-alls with Strong Leather Straps		
Waterproof Dressing Cases, Holding Sponge, Tooth, Hair and Nail Brushes, &c.		6 8
Silber's Patent Water Bottles	each	10 8
Carbon Pocket Filters		4 8
Waterproof Coats		7 8
Air Pillows and Cushions		4 8

Celluloid Collars, Cuffs, and Shirt Fronts.

THORPE AND CO.,

BLANDY'S PURE MADEIRAS.

MADEIRAS are fast regaining their old time popularity ! !
MADEIRAS being rich in fruit salts are known to be most digestible Wines !
MADEIRAS are recommended by the Faculty for therapeutic purposes ! !

BLANDY'S MADEIRAS :

"VERY SUPERIOR."	Rs. 20 0	"LONDON PARTICULARS."	Rs. 30 0
"PALE DRY."	,, 22 0	"RICH OLD BOAL."	,, 38 8
"SPECIALLY SELECTED."	,, 24 0	"VERY DRY OLD SERCIAL."	,, 43 0
"EAST INDIA."	,, 30 0	"GRAND OLD CAMA DE LOBOS."	,, 50 0

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

Full particulars, Prices, and Terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

HARRY STANLEY'S
OPERA COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
WEDNESDAY,
FIRST PRODUCTION IN BOMBAY
OF
"THE MYSTERY OF A HANSOM CAB."
ORCHESTRA UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
HERR BRAUN.

PRICES AS USUAL.
Box Office at SOUNDY'S Music Warehouse.
Doors Open at 8-30 p.m. Overture at 9 p.m.

FIRST CLASS PASSAGE.
MACIVER LINE.

S. S. "LYCIA," Captain FLETCHER, R. N. R., will sail for LIVERPOOL or PLYMOUTH on or about the 24th May.
Electric Light. Doctor and Stewardess. Liberal allowance of Luggage. Fare Rs. 375.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

THE Steamer "STAR OF ENGLAND" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW, and is discharging in the Stream.

CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Counter-signature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective goods immediately, otherwise they will be landed at their risk and expense, as customary.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor, and presented for payment before the sailing of the Steamer, or will not be entertained under any consideration.

WALSH, LOVETT & Co.

THE VICTORIA MANUFACTURING Co., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 25 per Share, for the Half-year ended 31st December 1888, will be paid on and after THURSDAY, the 2nd proximo, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., to Shareholders whose names are on the Register This Day, on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board
For the Victoria Manufacturing Co., Ld.,
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE,
Agents.

Bombay, 29th April, 1889.

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the First ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at Horaby Row, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 10th May, 1889, at half-past 4 p.m., to transact the following business, viz.:—

1. To Receive and Pass the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company down to the 9th March, 1889.
2. To Declare a Dividend.
3. To Confirm the Appointment of Mr. F. Chalk as a Director during the absence of Mr. Coraforth on leave.
4. To Elect a Director in the place of the retiring Director, who is eligible for re-election.
5. To Appoint Auditors and Fix their remuneration.

The Share TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 29th day of April, instant, to the 12th day of May next, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
S. T. SOUTHWELL PIPER,
Manager.

Bombay, April 27, 1889.

WANTED.

A QUALIFIED NURSE for the Female Dispensary at Hyderabad. Salary Rs. 50 per mensem. Apply, with testimonials, before May 5th to

HONORARY SECRETARY,
Countess of Dufferin Fund, Hyderabad.

25th April, 1889.

BASEL MISSION Balmatha Hand-made Table Linen, Shikar Cloths, Tweeds, Ginghams, &c., are recommended as strong and durable. They will stand Washing for a much longer time than the Machine-made Cheap Stuff. Depot No. 27, Hummum Street.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP hitherto subsisting between the Undersigned, as BAZAAR SUPPLIERS, under the name and firm of SHAPOORJEE and FRAMJEE has, THIS DAY, been DISSOLVED by mutual consent. All debts due by the partnership and the out-standings due, it will be paid and received by Mr. FRAMJEE RUSTOMJEE.

FRAMJEE RUSTOMJEE BOARD,
SHAPOORJEE KAVASJEE KOTVAL.

1st May, 1889.

WITH reference to the above the Undersigned will continue to carry on the business of BAZAAR SUPPLIER on his own account from and after this date.

FRAMJEE RUSTOMJEE BOARD.

Office, Crawford Market Road and Medow Street, 1st May, 1889.

WITH A VIEW TO CLEAR STOCK
50 per cent. Reduction in the prices of our
ELECTRIC LIGHT MATERIAL.

Dynamos for 20 arc lights	Rs.	800
Do. 200 incandescents	"	800
Do. 20 "	"	200
Lamps for arc lights	"	60

Incandescent lamps, from Re. 1 to Rs. 20.
Candle-power from Re. 1 to Rs. 4 each.
Insulated wire and cable, from 1 anna per yard.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT Co., Ld.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

NEW INVENTION IN ELECTRICITY.
GASSNER'S IMPROVED DRY CELLS.

NO CHEMICALS, no liquids, no drying, corrosion or creeping! No glass nor porous cell! No smell! Always ready for use even if cut in two. Cells supplied to the General Post Office, London, in 1836 still in use.
Apply for circular.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Sole Agents for India.

PAPER MAKING MACHINERY.

BERTRAMS LIMITED.

ESTIMATES AND DRAWINGS SUPPLIED

ALSO ENGINES AND BOILERS.

F. FISCHER & Co.

LONG JOHNS BEN NEVIS WHISKY.

NO BLEND, A PURE WHISKY WARRANTED.

5 YEARS IN BULK, DIRECT FROM THE DISTILLERS.

THE MOST IMPORTANT AND FAVORITE BRAND IN SCOTLAND.

Rs. 21 per dozen—DISCOUNT TO DEALERS.

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.

BREADALBANE
CREAM SCOTCH WHISKY

£10,000 GIVEN AWAY TO BUYERS OF A BOTTLE,
Shipped by Alex. Ferguson and Co., Glasgow.
Particulars from all Wine Merchants, Storekeepers, and Spirit Dealers.
Wholesale Agents: F. FISCHER & Co., Bombay.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at current rates, by

BENN, ASHLEY, & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP	£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over	£1,600,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom all particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY, & Co., Agents.

THE CYCLOSTYLE
(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE PERSEVERANCE FLOUR MILL AND IRON FOUNDRY, Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of Sec. 186 of the Indian Companies Act 1882 a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above-named Company will be held at the office of Messrs. PESTANJEE and RUSTOM, Solicitors, No. 27, Meadow Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 3rd day of June 1889, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of having an account laid before the Shareholders showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator and also of determining by Extraordinary Resolution the manner in which the Books, Accounts and Documents of the Company and of the Liquidator thereof shall be disposed of.—Dated this 30th day of April 1889.

SITTARAM GOPINATHJI,
Liquidator.

Bombay, 26, Church Gate Street.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—FIRST FLOOR of a Two-storied Bungalow on Cumbala Hill, consisting of a Drawing-room, Dining-room, Two Bed, Dress, and Bath-rooms, separate quarters. Rent only Rs. 125. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row, House Agent.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.

These HOTELS are spendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Igutpuri.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WATERBURY WATCHES.

New styles arrived. Old styles reduced in price.

SERIES "E"—OR LONG WIND. Owing to a large expenditure on plant, which increases the daily output, these watches can now be retailed at Rs. 2 less than formerly.

Rs. 6-8		
	SERIES "J"—IMPROVED GENT'S WATCH, Short wind, Stem set, Seconds hand, Jewelled, Gilt three-quarter plate, back Ratchet, Dust-proof case, quick-train visible movement, duplex escapement.	Rs. 13-0

The finest watch ever produced for the money.

Rs. 13-0		
	SERIES "L"—SMALL-SIZED LADIES' WATCH, Short wind, Stem set, Jewelled, Quick train, Gilt ¾ plate, back Ratchet, Dust-proof case, visible movement, duplex escapement.	Rs. 13-0

A good timekeeper, attractive appearance, sure to please.

The reputation already gained for Waterbury Watches will be sufficient to assure intending purchasers that those of new make are all they are stated to be.

All watches are guaranteed for two years.

Address orders to

WATERBURY,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, OR ALLAHABAD,
OR TO. SOUNDY AND CO., LD.
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY,
Trade terms on application.

WRIST STRAP WATCHES.

INVALUABLE to CAVALRY OFFICERS HORSEMEN, and those whose exercises are of an outdoor nature.

Solid Silver Keyless Watch in Yellow Leather Wrist Strap, Strong and Neat.

Rs. 32-8 Nett.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

FACTS!

ABOUT HUMBER CYCLES.

The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Bicycle was on a	"HUMBER."
The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Tricycle was on a	"HUMBER."
The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Bicycle, was accomplished on a	"HUMBER."
The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Tricycle, was accomplished on a	"HUMBER."
200 Miles in one day was ridden on the Road BY A LADY on a	"HUMBER."
HUMBER & Co. obtained the Gold Medal at the Inventions Exhibition, London, 1885.	
HUMBER & Co. have been awarded 18 other Medals for the superiority of their Cycles.	
HUMBER & Co. have always obtained the Highest Award.	
HUMBER & Co. hold THE FOLLOWING RECORDS all passed by the N.C.U. Record Committee.	

TRICYCLE	155	out of 156
BICYCLE	97	" 153
TANDEMS	8	" 16

☞ Total RECORDS passed by the N.C.U., 325, on of which "HUMBER" machines have secured 260, leaving only 65 for all other Makers.

HUMBER & CO., Ld.,

WORKS—

Beeston, Coventry, and Wolverhampton.

SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.

FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

CEYLON TEA.—As used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club, and the Club of Western India, Poona. Sample tins of 4 lbs. each, obtainable at the offices of PHIPSON & Co.

FLOWERY, EXTRA FINE and UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE TEAS, at Rs. 1-12, 1-10 and 1-6 per lb. are the FAVOURITE TEAS largely consumed by REGIMENTAL MESSES, and OFFICERS of the MILITARY and CIVIL SERVICES throughout India.—MORTON MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

TO THE HOMEWARD BOUND CABIN HOLD-ALLS, for Sponge, Comb and Brushes, Pomade, Shaving Brush, Nail Brush, Soap, &c., Strong Waterproof Sheeting and Leather Straps. Rs. 5-8 and 8-8.
THORPE & Co., Outfitters, Bombay.

HOLD-ALLS, Best Tan Canvass, will hold Rugs, Blankets, Pillow, Walking Sticks, Umbrellas, &c., &c. From Rs. 9-8. THORPE & Co.,
The Travellers' Outfitters, Bombay.

SINGING LESSONS by a Lady. For Terms and Particulars apply to "V. N. A.," SOUNDY & Co.

SOILED LINEN BAGS.—For the Voyage or Railway. Stout Brown Canvas, Iron Frames and Strong Locks, Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 5-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

TO BE SOLD at Messrs. BENNETT & Co.'s Auction Rooms, on SATURDAY, the 4th instant, a lot of New Card Filletting H. and T. Steel on Cotton Cloth. Now on view at the Rooms.

BLACK ARAB HORSE FOR SALE, 5 years, 14-2, strong, fast, viceless, said perfectly sound, goes well in Saddle and Harness. Also DOG-CART and Harness, in good condition. Owner going Home. Apply to Mr. BEIER, No. 1, Dalal Street, Fort.

COME and SEE our New Bohemian Vases, with Loops on Stands, quite little Novelties of the Season from Rs. 3-14. Inspection earnestly solicited. —SHROFF BROTHERS.

BAY PONY FOR SALE.—DECCAN PONY, very fast, goes in saddle and harness, price moderate, owner going home.—Apply to Mr. BEIER, 1 Dalal Street, Fort.

ICES, ICES.—Four kinds daily, every day different kinds; also wines and spirits of the best quality, to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street.

TO LET.—At Bandora Hill, Storied BUNGALOW, suitable for two families. Also Second and Third Floor House, No. 70, Medow Street. Apply to H. B. JEEJEEBHOY.

WANTED—A Good RIDING HORSE or PONY. Must be good galloper and cheap.—Address "B.," care of this office.

WANTED.—A CLERK to join at once, salary Rs. 25, must write a neat hand, and be quick at figures.—Apply to No. 130, care of this paper.

WANTED.—A EUROPEAN GENTLEMAN (Graduate preferred) to read with a Native Gentleman preparing for his M.A. degree. Apply to "A.," care of this office.

WANTED—Two Intelligent CLERKS who would write very neat and fast hand. Salary Rs. 40 per month. Good handwriting and experience in mill office work indispensably necessary. Apply to "A. B. C.," care of this paper.

WANTED SITUATION, Good CORRESPONDENT and well up in Accounts. Acquainted with Seed and Growing Districts in India. Exceptional references. Apply to "Z.," care of this paper.

REPORTER.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY fully qualified SHORTHAND REPORTER. Apply, stating qualifications, giving references and salary required, to "REPORTER," care of this office.

WANTED.—TWELVE BOYS for the Choir of St. Nicholas Church. Apply to Rev. H. D. BERESFORD, S. John's House, Umarkhadi.

AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN desires COMFORTABLE HOME with private English Family residing in or near the Fort. SHARPLES, care of this paper.

COOK'S STEAM LAUNCH RUNS to ELEPHANTA at frequent intervals. It has been specially fitted up for Picnics, and is available for private parties.—Apply to THOS. COOK and SON.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION, offers special advantages to clergymen and members of the Scholastic profession. Apply to the Agents, Messrs. C. H. B. FORBES, & Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE is one of the four British Life Offices which according to the latest returns, have issued OVER ONE MILLION NEW POLICIES during the Past year. Reduced Rates for India.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

BILLIARD CHALK. As. 2 per doz.; Tips, 100, Rs. 1-4; Cues from Rs. 1-12; Cement, Wafers, and Spots, As. 8 per packet. Balls, real ivory, per set, Rs. 30. Other requisites, very cheap.—D. B. MODY, 29, Apollo, Street.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is the most Comfortable, Central and Accommodative Hotel on the Hill. It affords all the comforts of a home,. Charges moderate.

ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD TO BE LET, at the Adelphi Hotel, Byculla. Apply to MANAGER, Apollo Hotel.

TO LET.—The Cool and Comfortable Upper-storied BUNGALOW at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, since and now in the occupation of Mr. C. F. Nicholson, Solicitor. Possession on 1st May 1889. For particulars, apply to MOHOMEDALLY ADAMJEE PEERBHOY, No. 10, Old Imambara.

TO LET, Airy Offices, Shops, and Residence in Apollo Street, opposite the Old Secretariat, Apply to FRAMJEE COWASJEE MARKUR, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

TO LET.—A Well Situated and Well Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. For particulars, apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

PEARSE'S MACHINE-MADE BREAD as supplied to Government House. Please send orders to 7, CHURCH GATE STREET.

TARPAULINS.—ENGLISH-made, of different sizes, and excellent quality. For particulars, apply to JOSEPH SOARES, 33, Elphinstone Circle.

POLO BITTERS.—The latest Fashionable BITTERS, Aromatic and Stimulating. Bombay Agents.—PHIPSON and Co.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!! Our INFANT'S FOOD, a single Tin is sure to make a Weak Child Healthy, Annas 12 only.—WRIGHT & Co., Mint Road, Fort.

PATRINOS!!! Just unpacked, a fresh Consignment of the celebrated N. Patrinos Original Egyptian CIGARETTES, at Rs. 4 and Rs. 3 per tin box of 100.—D. MACROPOLO, Medow Street, Bombay.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!! Every day three kinds of Ices, Wines and Spirits, Oilmanstores, Preserved Provisions, Ham, Bacon and Cheese.—MORENAS, and Co., General Merchants.

FOR THE HOT WEATHER.—A very fine and varied assortment of elegantly designed Iced Water Jugs, ranging in price from Rs. 35 to Rs. 80. They also form most suitable Presents.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., opposite the Clock Tower.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

JUST OPENED.—COLORED OTTOMAN SILKS, beautifully Soft Texture, in the NEWEST and most FASHIONABLE Shades, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S, Milliner and Dressmaker, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadows Street, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY HUJI & Co., Bombay.

PHOTOS by FRED. AHRLE are unequalled in Finish, and are made of the best materials obtainable, and they are reasonably priced. STUDIO, Esplanade Road opposite Bombay Club.

NOTICES.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 10 per cent., for the Year ending 31st December 1888, will be paid to Registered Shareholders, on and after MONDAY, the 13th proximo, at the Offices, Albert Building.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

Bombay, 23rd April, 1889.

THE ORIENTAL OIL AND FLOUR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

(IN LIQUIDATION.)

THE Creditors of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the 15th day of May, 1889, to send their Names and Addresses and the particulars of their Debts or Claims and the Names and Addresses of their Attorneys, if any, to the Undersigned on behalf of the Liquidators of the said Company at Albert Buildings, Fort.—Dated this 25th day of April 1889.

L. NANABHAI BHATTA.
Secretary to the Liquidators.

NOTICE.

THERE will be offered for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Commercial Godowns, Alleppey, at 2 P.M. on MONDAY, the 13th May 1889, 1st Edavam 1064, about 150 candies of TRAVANCORE CARDAMOMS in husk. At the same time a quantity of bees-wax, ivory, dammer, coffee, and tea will also be sold.

For further information refer to hand-bills, which can be had on application to the Commercial Agent, Alleppey, Messrs. Arbuthnot and Company, Madras, or Messrs. Wallibhoy Kaderbhoy and Company, Bombay.

T. RAMA ROW,
Huzur Cutcherry, Trevendrum, 17th April, 1889. Dewan.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER seeks a Berth, Characters (European and Indian) 30 from 3 separate concerns for Sobriety and Competency. Is a Practical Turner, Fitter and Erecter, has been Foreman of Turning Shop, (200 hands,) also Carriage and Wagon Shops including Saw Mill, (500 hands). Is now Foreman of Erecting, Fitting, Boiler and Millwright Shops, over 600 hands, native labour largely predominating. This advertisement will appear on alternate days. Address replies to "M.E.B.," *Pioneer* Press, Allahabad.

HOLZAPFEL'S PATENT SOAPSTONE PAINT is the best preservative for Iron, Steel, or Woodwork. It is suitable for Iron and Steel Vessels, Railway Bridges, Locomotives, Rolling Stock and Buildings, &c. It dries quickly and hardens like enamel, and is Noncorrosive and impervious to Atmospheric influences. May be had ready mixed in any colour. Trial solicited.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"Practically an imperishable Article will preserve Woodwork from Rotting and Sandstone from Decay."—"Iron."

"Has large covering capacity and presents an enamel-like surface."—"Engineer and Iron Trades Advertiser."

"Gives protection to Steel and Iron Structures not possessed by ordinary paints."—"Shipping Gazette."

"It has extraordinary qualities in withstanding atmospheric influences."—Universal Market."

"Soapstone Composition may be considered a distinct advance on the present method of painting."—"Iron and Steel Trades Journal."

W. CROWDER,
Sole Agent,
1, Ash Lane, Fort.

FROM WHOM MAY ALSO BE HAD.
Holzapfel's Genuine Rahtjens and International Anti-fouling Compositions for iron ships' bottoms.

SALE OF THE BOMBAY SAW MILLS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act, 1882, and in the matter of the BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY, Limited, in voluntary Liquidation).

IMPORTANT SALE OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY possessing a frontage to Bombay Harbour and a right to import timber free of Port Trust Bunder Fees.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & COMPANY have received instructions to submit to Public competition, at the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of May, 1889, at 3 for 4 p.m. exact time.

All that piece of land, with the factories, workshops, and buildings erected thereon at Tank Bunder, in the Island of Bombay, and containing 32, 21 square yards. This land is held on a lease from the Government of Bombay from the 1st May, of 1862, for a term of 50 years, with a provision for renewal for a further term of 50 years.

And also the good-will of the business of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited, which has been carried on upon the premises for the last 15 years, together with the engines, machinery, tools and plant, &c.

The above property will be offered in one lot.

Arrangements will be made for intending purchasers to view the property, buildings, and machinery on application either to Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, or to the Undersigned, and from whom all further particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained.

MACFARLANE EDGELOW & HEMMING,
Attorneys for Liquidators.

Bombay, April 22, 1889.

IMPORTANT NOTICE
FOR
OUTGOING PASSENGERS
TO EUROPE.

PRESENTS FOR SENDING TO ENGLAND.

TIPARA JAM, OR THE INDIAN GOOSEBERRY.

MANGO PRESERVES, DRY GINGER.

RIPE MANGO FOR DESSERT.

MANGO FRUIT FOR TART.

GOWAVER CHEESE AND GOWAVER JELLY.

MANGO MARMALADE.

CHUTNEYS AND CURRY POWDER.

AT

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,

NO. 9, FORBES STREET,

OLDEST DEPOT

OF INDIAN CONDIMENTS

AND PRESERVES.

"HOMEWARD BOUND"
NEUBERG'S
CELEBRATED
"FLOR DE JAVA" CIGARS

NOT to be confounded with so-called Javas obtaining elsewhere. These are the

ONLY ORIGINAL
"Flor de Javas."
FREE DRAUGHT,
IMPROVED SHAPE,
SPLENDID CONDITION.

COQUETAS, per 1,000,	Rs.	30	; per 100 Rs. 3-8
TRABUCOS, "	"	35	; " " 4-0
ROYALS, "	"	40	; " " 4-8

SPECIAL LIGHT WEIGHTS FOR "HOME" CONSUMPTION.

Possessing the peculiarly distinctive character of the HAVANNA, with its accompanying FLAVOUR and BOUQUET, they will recommend themselves to smokers desirous of a mild, free, and fragrant Cigar.

Samples Forwarded on Application.

"KAISERS"
MY LATEST NOVELTY IN CIGARS.
Rs. 5 per box of 50.

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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying fifty-eight Military Messes and fourteen Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

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HEIDSICK & Co., Rheims.
AYALA & Co., Cheteau d' Ay.
ERNEST IRROY, Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT, London.
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CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 62 0	" 64 0
Max Sutaine's extra dry	" 36 0	" 38 0

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE, Suppliers to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	"	" 19 0
Geisenheimer	" 17 0	" —
Niersteiner	" 19 0	" —
Leibfrauenmilch	"	" 24 0
Steinwein	" 21 0	" —
Hochheimer Berg	" 25 0	" 28 0
Rudesheimer	" 25 0	" —
Marcobrunner	" 28 0	" 31 0
Johanisberger	" 35 0	" —

PORT WINES.

From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Superior Old Red Port	Rs. 26 0	—
Most Particular Reserved Old Port	" 36 0	—
Extra Old Pale Invalid	" 42 0	—

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From MESSRS. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julian Medoc	" 14 0	—
Medoc	" 16 8	—
Les Canons	" 16 0	" 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	" 18 0	—
Chateau Leoville	" 19 0	—
Chateau La Rose St. Estephe	" 21 0	—
Chateau La Rose	" 28 0	—

From MUNIER & FILS.

Haut Canon	" 15 0	—
Margaux Medoc	" 17 0	—

From FRANZ SCARVASY.

Carlowitz	Rs. 11 8	" 13 8

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. —	Rs. 11 0
Red Bar	" 12 0	" 14 0
Chateau Larose	" 20 0	" 22 0
Chateau Mouton	" 28 0	" 34 0
Haut Sauterne	" 29 0	" 34 0

BRANDY.

R. Montroe's***	Rs. 18 0	—
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	" 21 0	—
E. Sime & Co.'s	" 19 0	—
A. Doignon Fils & Co.	" 24 0	—
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	" 30 0	—
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	" 35 0	—
Charles Lervotre, very old Brandy***	" 37 0	—

BURGUNDY.

From FORTIER PICARD, SEUR, BRAUNE.

Macon (Old)	" 23 0	—
Moulin-a-Vent	" 23 0	—

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24 8	—
" " "	" 22 8	—
James Ainslie & Co.'s Old Blended Glenlivet Whisky	" 25 0	—

BEER.

Bavarian Beer	Rs. 6 0	—
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	" 6 8	" 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	" 5 12	" 3 12

From TUCHORER FABRIK KEIN'S

First Class Danish Export Beer Guaranteed free from Salicylic (Acid and any other Chemicals)	6 4	" 4 0

SUNDRIES.

Italian Vermouth Finest	Rs. 18 0	—
Bitto ditto ditto	" —	—
Chartreuse, Yellow	" 63 0	—
Swiss Cheese in tins, from 1lbs. to 2½ to 3½	0 11	per lb
Honey in tins of 2 lbs	2 8	per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

From BUSCH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Large Tins	Small Tins
Asparagus	Rs. 2 0	Rs. —
Celery	" —	" 0 12
French Beans	" —	" 0 12
Peas for Soup	" —	" 0 12
Spinage in Water	" —	" 0 12
Mushrooms	" —	" 0 12
White Cabbage	" —	" 0 12
Small Sausages	" —	" 1 6
Smoked Sausages	" —	" 1 6
Liver Sausages	" —	" 1 4

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Net cash, no discount.
No Order for less than one original package of Wine Beer, &c., (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
Quotation orders should be accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of nine per cent. per annum on accounts not paid monthly.

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DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

NEWEST FANCY STATIONERY
JUST ARRIVED FROM LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette Office
16, ESPLANADE, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

		Rs.	a.
Canvas Note and Envelopes, A quality	per packet	1	4
" " " B "	"	1	0
Calico Note and Envelopes	"	0	12
Brown Holland Note and Envelopes	"	0	12
Do. do. Grey Calico	"	1	4
Do. do. Correspondence Cards	"	0	12
Grey Calico Correspondence Cards		0	12
Floral Note and Envelopes	per packet	0	12
Botanic Note and Envelopes	"	0	12
Autumn Leaves	"	0	12
Ivy Correspondence	"	1	8
Swallow	"	1	0
"Just a few Words" Correspondence	"	0	12
Assorted	"	0	12
Primrose, Bouquet	per packet	0	12
Times Correspondence	"	0	12
Royal Nursery Correspondence	"	0	12
4 O'Clock Correspondence	"	0	12
Cinderella	"	0	12
Canvas Shell	"	0	12
Coin and Frog, assorted	"	0	12
Parcel Post Cabinet	each	2	4
Revolving Cabinet	"	5	0
Fascination Cabinet	"	6	0
Saratoga Cabinet	"	3	0
Three Volume Cabinet	"	4	0
C-24 Cabinet	each	3	0
British Lion and Note and Envelopes	per packet	0	12
Old Saxon Correspondence	"	0	12
Assorted Superfine and Super Vellum Correspondence		0	12
Imperial Linen Bank Note	per packet

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Band, B. V. R. Corps, Esplanade, 6 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Stanley's Opera Company, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 29th :—Deepdale (s), from London, yesterday :—Landaura (s), from Mauritius; Cuba (s), Liverpool; Karagola (s), Kurrachee and Kattywar Coast; Indra (s), Cardiff; Nerbudda (s), Moulmein; and Star of England (s), Glasgow.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Bokhara (s), for London, &c. To-day :—Asia (s), for Genoa and Marseilles.

NOTICE.—The mails for Persian Gulf close at Kurrachee at 9-30 a.m. to-morrow.

MR. F. XAVIER DO COUTO of Bombay has been made a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.

REPORTED THEFT.—Mahadoo Gunnoo, residing at Haines Road, reported to the police the theft of a gold and silver ornament of the collective value of Rs. 301, from a box in his room, during his absence on Monday last.

THEFT AT MALET BUNDER.—An old woman named Amina was yesterday charged before MR. C. P. Cooper at the New Fort Police Courts with the theft of a quantity of rice and cocoanut oil, to the value of one rupee, from a godown at Malet Bunder. Admitting the offence and there being no previous conviction against her she was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment.

GAMBLING AT DOORGADAVIE.—Radhakisson Hemraj and fourteen other Purdasees were yesterday charged by Inspector Saunderson before Mr P. Ryan with being found gaming in a common gaming-house at Doorgadavie road,on Monday last, with cards,dice, and money. The whole of the accused, on admitting the truth of the complaint, were convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10 each.

A BREACH OF THE PILGRIM ACT.—Syud Ismail, a Mahomedan broker, appeared yesterday before Mr. P. Ryan to answer the charge preferred against him by C. Morar Rao, Police Inspector, Detective Branch, with acting as a pilgrim broker without a license from the Commissioner of Police, and issuing tickets to pilgrims proceeding to Mecca on a pilgrimage. The accused on admitting the charge was convicted and fined Rs 25.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the B. V. R. Corps at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening at 6 o'clock :—

Lancers	Old London	C. Coote.
Aria	Die Grossfurstin	Flotow.
Mazurka	Bellema	
Overture	The Dream	C. G. Briggs, Bd.Mr. B.V.R.
Selection	Atilla	Verdi.
Waltz	Daddy	E. Bucalossi.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRESENTATION AT THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY.—Mr. John Lancaster, carding and spinning master of the above mills, was yesterday evening presented with a fine diamond ring and silver flower vase by the workmen of the company as a mark of their respect towards him and of the high esteem in which they held him. The presentation was made by Mr. K. R. Cama, the secretary of the company, and the address, which was printed on fine silk fringed with gold and silver was also presented to him. Mr. Lancaster replied to the address in a few suitable words, and having been decorated with a beautiful garland of flowers, the party broke up.

FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at Musjid Street respecting the death of a woman named Ameenabai, aged 50 years. Deceased, on the evening of the 21st ultimo, while attempting to cross the Bhendy Bazar Road, was knocked down by a hack victoria. The horse trampled on her, whereby she sustained an injury to her left arm and other internal injuries. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she was attended to, and then taken home. She died from the effects of her injuries on Monday. The verdict was that the death of Ameenabai was caused by her having been accidentally knocked down and trampled on by a horse.

ST. LUCIUS' CHORAL SOCIETY, DADUR.—The Society celebrated the feast of their Patron Saint at the Church of N. S. de Salvacao on Sunday last. High Mass commenced a little after 7½ a.m., the celebrant being I. J. Mascarenhas. Mr. Ch. G. Briggs's "Grand Mass" was selected for the occasion, and was played by the Society's Band under his immediate supervision and direction. It was very gratifying to observe that the members of the Society played and sang the mass with great skill and taste, and each of them executed his part to the best of his ability. The sonorous and melodious voices of the singers and the dashing sounds of the instruments, combined with the skilful execution on the violin by Mr. Briggs, rendered the mass very grand. The mass concluded with the Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT AT SECUNDERABAD.—The Secunderabad paper reports a serious accident that happened last Friday evening. Mrs. Littledale and Miss Lee, the head and assistant mistress of the Zenana School, left home about 4 o'clock in a dog-cart. On turning into Station Road the mare shyed and bolted, when the syce, seeing that the ladies had lost control over the animal, stood up behind and endeavoured to get the reins. The mare made a sharp dash into Charles Street, and took one wheel of the dog-cart over a parapet. Both the ladies were thrown out with considerable force, and the syce, owing to the awkward position he was in, fell on his head and received a concussion of the brain, from which he died next morning. Miss Lee was considerably shaken and was much bruised about the face, while Mrs. Littledale had her lower jaw fractured in two places, and was severely cut about the neck.

A STRANGE SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at Warden Road into the circumstances attending the death of a young woman named Mankee, aged 20 years. It appears deceased's parents died when she was but in infancy and she had been insane all her life. Recently her madness took a violent turn, and on Monday morning she was missed by her relations from their house at Cammateepoora. On that forenoon she was seen by Narayen Dhondoo, a mallee in the employ of a Parsee living at Warden Road, standing on a rock in the sea off that road, surrounded by water. The tide was then in. Narayen, along with another mallee named Govind Ragoo, swam out to try and rescue her, but deceased, on seeing them coming towards her, jumped off the rock into the water. The men did their best, but unfortunately when they got to the poor woman she was drowned. The verdict was that the death of Mankee was caused by her having drowned herself in the sea while in an unsound state of mind.

THE NAWAB OF JUNAGADH.—The *Kathiawar Times* says that in celebration of the complete recovery of the Nawab of Junagadh from his recent illness, the *goosal* or bathing ceremony was performed on Saturday, and a grand procession, with the Nawab himself, passed through the town to Datar's Chilla, and on the way back near Indesji Vaid's house, a large number of Nagar boys threw flowers and garlands over the Nawab's carriage and gave cheers. At the Datar's Chilla all officials, jagirdars, merchants, bankers, &c., had previously assembled. The Nawab having paid his respects to the Datar's holy place, the assembly gave offerings or *gohole* in cash and clothes. The Nawab Saheb gave away Gujrajgir's Haveli to Dr. Tribhowandas, who and four others received *khillats*. After visiting the tomb of Sir Mohbutkhanji, the Nawab returned to the palace. He was weighed in rupees, and the amount distributed to the poor in charity. The bazaar and the whole town were illuminated. The members of the Nagar community also assembled at Hotkeshwar Temple to thank God for the recovery of the Nawab, and they liberally subscribed to the charity fund.

BANDS IN CHURCHES.—A correspondent writes:—May the organ in that dear old church at Colaba, known as St. John's, ever remain sick, if only the innovation introduced could become a permanent thing. The happy expedient hit upon by our popular padree, Mr. Hall, to make up for the absence of the organ music, more than compensated; and that doubtless was the verdict of all those present in the church last Sunday evening. A strong choir consisting of some dozen boys with half the number of men along with eight bandsmen of the Gloster Regiment performing on the principal band instruments was an event not soon to be forgotten. The effect was simply grand. The processional and recessional hymns, if for nothing else but the beautiful music, was a treat which one would travel a long way not to miss. The service, which was choral, was most effective. The wonder is that there was not a larger congregation, which, no doubt, there would have been had the innovation received publicity. As a member of that congregation who thoroughly felt and appreciated the service on Sunday evening, I feel it incumbent upon me to make it known, so that on the next occasion of a similar service being held, which I believe will be in the course of one or two Sundays, others besides myself may have the opportunity of being present.

PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.—The following is a correct list of the several subscriptions promised on Monday last at the religious ceremonies in connection with the demise of Bai Dhunbaijee, widow of Sett Muncherjee Rustamjee Heeramaneck :—

	Rs.
From the Fund of the deceased lady	3,000
Mr. Kaikhusro M. Heeramaneck	10,000
Mr. Maneckjee M. Heeramaneck	10,000
Bai Dosibai, daughter of Bai Dhunbaijee and wife of Mr. Pherozesha M. Murzban	2,000
Bai Pherozebai, daughter of Bai Dhunbaiji, and wife of Mr. Framjee Dhunjibhoy Shroff	2,000
Mr. Pherozesha Merwanjee Murzban	250
Mr. Framjee Dhunjeebhoy Shroff	250
Khan Bahadoor Muncherjee Kavasjee Murzban	100
Mr. Merwanjee Furdoonjee Murzban	100
Mr. Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Kavasmaneckna..	50

In addition to the Rs. 25,000, as announced by us yesterday, the sums subscribed by Messrs. Muncherjee and Merwanjee Murzban, also go to the fund for a Parsee General Hospital; the rest to other charitable objects.

MARRIAGE OF MISS HARRIET PROPERT.—The wedding of Miss Harriet Propert (sister of Mr. William Propert, Commissioner of the Southern Bombay Presidency) with Colonel Gordon Watson was solemnised at St. Marylebone parish church on Tuesday, April 9. There was a brilliant gathering in the church, which was filled to overflowing. Miss Propert was given away by her brother, who had come expressly from India to be present at the wedding and was attended by seven bridesmaids, all nieces of the bride, wearing white Directoire costumes and carrying foliage bouquets, the gift of the bridegroom, who also presented each bridesmaid with a gold curb chain bangle. The bride was attired in petticoat of pale heliotrope watered silk, trimmed with rose point lace, violet velvet train, and high bodice, with Medici ruff; headdress, a pansy wreath and long tulle veil, fastened with diamond stars. A reception was afterwards held at Mr. Lumsden Propert's house in Gloucester-place. Among the guests, who numbered upwards of 250, were Sir Orfeur and Lady Cavanagh, Sir Joseph and Lady Fayrer, Colonel and Mrs. Moseley Mayne, Lady and Miss Morell Mackenzie, Lady Reddell, Colonel Becher, General and Mrs. Webber Harris, &c., &c. The newly married pair left in the course of the afternoon for Leamington, the bride's travelling dress being of green cloth, Directoire, braided with black, cream waistcoat, bonnet of green velvet and cream roses, and cloak of fawn cloth lined with shot orange and red silk. The presents were costly and numerous.

SERIOUS CHARGE OF SWINDLING.

At the Fort Police Courts yesterday, Shunkernath Vishumburnath *alias* Panditjee and another man named Nilchand were placed before Mr. C. P. Cooper charged on a warrant with cheating Mr. Michael Anderson, of a sum of Rs. 8,000. Mr. D. D. Davur appeared for the complainant and Mr. D'Souza for the first accused. It appears from the statement of Mr. Michael Anderson that during the month of December last he became acquainted with the two accused and four others, who represented to him that they had received instructions to the effect of raising a loan of Rs. 5,45,000 on behalf of a certain Vonishunker Nihalchund, a banker of Chinapata, in Mysore, upon the security of a mortgage-deed in favour of that individual, purporting to be granted by the Maharajah of Mysore on twenty-four villages in the Mysore State. The complainant stated that the whole of the accused requested him to assist them in raising the loan promising him a commission of two per cent. on whatever amount he handed over to them. Mr. Anderson at first objected to these terms; but on the man representing to him that they only stood in need of his name to assist them in securing the money, he consented to the transaction. About the 20th of December the complainant alleged that he handed over to Panditjee the sum of Rs. 4,000 on account of the loan, and about four or five days thereafter to the same individual a further amount of Rs.4,000, thereby giving a sum of Rs. 8,000. The amount, as stated, was urgently needed by them on behalf of their principal, who guaranteed that such loans would be repaid within a week, whether the transaction was completed or not. A paper written in Guzerathi, bearing two seals purporting to be those of the Maharajah of Mysore, and an attestation in English, as that of the Political Agent at Mysore, were shown to the complainant by the prisoners, which document they represented to be the mortgage referred to in favour of their principal on the 21st January last. The complainant further alleged that at the request of the prisoners he took a copy of the document and returned the original to them, receiving a receipt for it. The men stated that they required the documents to carry on negociations with the banker with balance of the loan. From the day he submitted the original document to the accused, he became aware that they had left Bombay, and on causing enquiries to be made of the Mysore authorities, ascertained that the mortgage was naught else but an act of forgery. Mr. Anderson accordingly charged the accused with cheating. His worship, on hearing the arguments of Mr. D'Souza and Mr. D.D. Davur, the latter of whom made an application for a remand of the case, liberated the first accused on bail of Rs. 10,000 and two securities of Rs. 5,000 each.

THE SLAVERY OF CUSTOM.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Indian Spectator* writes :—

If social reform is most urgently needed anywhere, it is in Surat, and if you succeed in improving our old and orthodox people and their customs, you will not find much difficulty in introducing social reform in other places. I think there is some truth in the remarks made to me by a friend, that petti-coat influence reigns supreme at Surat. I give you two instances. First, I am really ashamed to tell you of this. Some of the castes, which include my caste, also Modh and others, did not forget to hold their annual dinner parties in commemoration of Ramchandraj's birthday, on 10th April, while actually the fire had not subsided and the panic in town was terrible. The Shrimali caste people, instead of indulging their appetite, handed over the fund for relief. How much better it would have been had the same noble example been followed by all the castes? Secondly, the granddaughter of a gentleman for a long time in Government employ in the Educational Department, and who at present occupies a high post at Surat, was suffering from dropsy and heart disease. His native as well as English practising medical man pronounced the case to be hopeless. The girl's age was 11 or 12 years. The grandfather was advised not to get this girl married, but he said he could do nothing in the matter, and the marriage ceremony was performed in January; and exactly 45 days after that the girl died and the heavy expenses on both sides were thus lost. While in the wedding chair the poor girl was breathing hard. These are very painful instances, and more so because people look up to our educated men for social reform. I think Government should put a stop to such inhuman and unnatural practises. Educated Hindus alone will not be able to do anything unassisted in a place like Surat. They are generally poor and dependent, and they are obliged to lead a miserable life, because they know not that they will have to undergo heavy expenses on marriage, funeral, and other ceremonies. Our people save money by all sorts of mean and unworthy methods, only to waste it on such occasions, mainly on these horrible dinner parties which are a disgrace to the whole of Gujarat.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT addressed a meeting held under the chairmanship of Professor Stuart in St. James's Hall on Wednesday. With regard to the Parnell Commission, he again condemned the way in which the Attorney-General had conducted the *Times* case, and eulogized Sir Charles Russell's address, declaring that Sir Charles had proved that this was an attempt to indict a nation. The object of the Commission had been defamation of the Irish leaders, the defeat of Home Rule, and the ultimate expulsion of Irish members from Parliament. This had signally failed; but it was only natural that Government, having staked their great card and lost, should be still unwilling to give up their faith in the forged letters. As to Ireland, he prophesied that coercion would last only as long as the present Parliament. Referring to the Birmingham election, he said that as Napoleon was asked after Sedan what he had done with France, so Mr. Chamberlain should be asked what he had done with Birmingham. What was happening at Birmingham showed that the Liberal Unionists could only be saved on the condition of their own bondage.

CAVALRY RIDING DRILL.

BY AN EX-TROOPER.

THE first riding lesson usually takes place in the "riding school," where, as the floor is covered with "tan," the recruit who comes off will fall softly. The military authorities don't want their recruits laid up in hospital. The first lesson consists of leading the horse around the riding school; so that the axiom of learning to creep before walking is slightly modified here, for the recruit learns to walk his horse before riding him. When he has led his horse around for a while, the horse's head is brought in from the boards (*i. e.*, the walls of the school), and the recruit is taught to "stand at ease" and to step from side to side of his horse's fore-feet in measured paces. Then comes the "mount"; and usually the unfortunate recruit has no sooner got up on one side than he rolls over on the other, owing to the vagaries of his horse, who knows that he has a recruit in hand and takes advantage of it. Presently the order is given to "march"; and away file the horses around the school walls, many of the recruits thinking that horseflesh is very perverse in rubbing its side against the school wall with the recruit's leg for a buffer. The day when I got my first riding lesson many of us started off by pulling on our horses' mouths, and got (to quote our rough rider) "all over the shop like a pack of sheep." After a few turns round—during which the "rough" taught us the aids to horsemanship in the preliminary stages of the "walk"—we learned, that we were not to "pull our horses' heads off," but to handle the reins gently by feeling them with our wrists and not with our whole arms. All we had to do (we were told) was to sit there and keep our bodies upright with our chests forward, by hollowing the back and drawing in our stomachs, as well as to keep our "chins off our stocks" and our heads up. We began to see that learning to ride was no trifling job. When it came to fixing our legs, getting them well back, raising our toes and sinking our heels, we got more to do than we over bargained for. Your teacher is a hard man to please; and I'm sure that by sheer practice recruits at Canterbury have got all their stomachs pressing up against their diaphragms. Otherwise how do they muster such small waists and such pigeon-like chests? The fact is that lungs, heart, liver, stomach, and spleen are all packed together chestwards, like a tin of Australian mutton. Whether Nature ever intended such cramming, is a question that the military authorities don't study. Make your men as wooden as possible—never mind Nature, is their dictum; and certainly they are listened to. After we had done a little walking around the riding school we got more confidence; and thought, no doubt that we should like a bit of a "trot," just to see what that was like. When it did come to trotting many of us fell off or nearly fell off; and, we went hobbling around the school—to quote our rough-rider again—"like a lot of stuffed dolls riding war horses from nose to croup." And certainly many of us were more often on our horses' whithers and haunches than on the centre of their backs, and we had our arms more often round their necks than holding our reins. The "rough" called us to a halt, and even here we were at fault. Some of us pulled too much, or we pulled too little, or we pulled awry, with the result that our horses were "all over the shop." When at last we had stopped, our friend the "rough" again let us know a bit of his mind about our first appearance as cavalry-men. He "never saw such a bloomin' lot of asses in all his born days; my old mother could ride better than you," &c. He had probably told the same yarn to generations of recruits; but really we believed that we were a set of out-and-out duffers.

After a few months' riding drill the cavalry-man learns to ride his horse at all paces; and when he can take him through the turns, circles, and windings of the *menage* drill, and knows how to use his "arms" mounted, he is fit to call himself a real cavalry-man, and is ready to go and fight his country's wars when he gets the chance. If the reader wants to learn more of cavalry equitation, he had better join. A few months' drill will teach him all that he will care to learn.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS STEEPLE-CHASE.

PERFECT weather was experienced by those who attended this race on Saturday, 6th inst. The special train from Euston arrived at Buckingham at about twelve. At Chetwode, the finishing-point, there was a gathering of between two and three hundred people; several gentlemen appeared in "pink," and many ladies road over, while parties came in breaks and picnicked on the green sward where the flags were hoisted. There was plenty of wagering among those present, and much speculation as to the result, the ultimate outcome being contrary to general expectation. Costumes were of the plainest. The majority of the ladies present wore closely cut tailor-made jackets, while sealskins were occasional. Before the competitors were in sight, ladies and gentlemen who were mounted enjoyed a gallop round about Chetwode. The starter of the race was Lord Chesham, and the judge Mr. Chandos Leigh.

House of Commons Point-to-Point Steeplechase; each competitor to ride his own horse and wear hunting costume; catch weights, but none to be less than 13st; entrance 2 sovs each, p.p. Distance, a little over three miles and a half.

Mr Cyril Flower's Sultan, 13st 8½lb (without saddle)	1
Mr Elliot Lees's horse, 13st	2
Mr J Fitzwilliam's Marcellus, 13st 11lb	3
Mr F B Mildmay's horse, 13st	4
Mr W Long's horse, 13st 8½lb	5
Mr Bromley-Davenport's Berkshire, 13st	6
Mr P A Muntz's Dauntless, 15st 4½lb (without saddle)	0
Lord Henry Bentinck's Border Chief, 13st 10½lb	0
Mr J B White's horse, 13st 6½lb (without saddle	0
Mr W Jarvis's Conjuror, 13st	0
Lord Newark's horse, 13st	0
Colonel Heath's horse, 13st	0

THE RACE DESCRIBED.

The course selected lay in the Bicester country, from the village of Hillesden to the village of Chetwode, a distance of more than three miles and a half, the finishing-point being some six miles from Buckingham. Consisting mostly of grass-land there were one or two ploughed fields and a somewhat difficult brook in the course of the journey. It was, however, fair hunting country and the jumps were the same as those taken during the season. A deal of rain had visited the district the few preceding days, and the going was in consequence rather heavy and slippery, giving every warrant for supposing that the race would not be decided without those mishaps which actually occured. It was understood that the start would take place at half-past one, but owing to the delay in getting the members together and other causes it was about two o'clock before the business of weighing-out was concluded and the field of twelve runners conducted to the starting-post by Lord Ohesham. The start was consequently more than an hour behind time. They were sent on their journey on level terms, and the pace was severe from the commencement. Mr. Muntz, despite his heavy weight, and Mr. Bromley Davenport, soon showing in front.

SUNDRY SPILLS.

It was not long before a spill occurred, for at the third fence the latter gentleman and his horse parted company, though Mr. Bromley-Davenport remounted and rode a plucky stern chase, passing others who shared his fate at subsequent obstacles. A little further on the weight began to tell with Mr. Muntz, and he gave up, and Lord Henry Bentinck, Mr. Heath, and others came to grief; but whatever chance Jarvis might have had was extinguished by his horse breaking down. Mr. Lees and Mr. Mildmay had mean while been bringing their field along at a merry pace and about a quarter of a mile from the finish, coming down the hill to the brook, they were in front, with Mr. Cyril Flower not far away third. At the water the leaders fell, and the accident gave an opportunity to Mr. Flower, who, getting over in good style, passed the fallen horsemen, and was first into the home field. Mr. Lees had, however, quickly jumped into the saddle again, and went on in hot pursuit of Mr. Flower, but he failed to reach him, and was defeated by a length; Mr. Fitzwilliam was third, about three, lengths away, Mr. Mildmay fourth, Mr. Long fifth and Bromley-Davenport sixth.

MR. KING has given notice of a question to the Under-Secretary of State for India regarding the accuracy of the statements which have appeared in various newspapers and are quoted in the Circular to Members of Parliament issued by the Congress Agency in London as to the contents of a despatch on the reform of the Legislative Councils sent by Lord Dufferin's Government to the Secretary of State; and asking that the despatch may be presented to Parliament.

THE action for libel brought by Walter Bentley, the actor, against James Henderson, managing proprietor of the *Belfast News Letter*, and F. Frankfort Moore, dramatic critic of that paper, was concluded on the 12th ult. at Belfast, when the jury found that the article complained of was a libel, which Mr. Moore did not write in the ordinary course of his duty, and they gave £150 damages against Henderson and £200 damages against Moore. Judge Harrison said he entirely concurred in their verdict.

THE TRIAL OF MOLLOY.

ON Friday, the 12th inst., at the Central Criminal Court, Patrick Molloy, 26, described as a clerk, was indicted for having commited wilful and corrupt perjury in the evidence given by him before the Parnell Commission sitting in the High Court. The defendant, who had been admitted to bail, surrendered in discharged of his recognizances.—Mr. Bucknill, Q. C., and Mr. C. Matthews, appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Geoghegan and Mr. Lawless were for the defendant.

Mr. Bucknill opened the case in a brief address, remarking that the only question for the jury was whether the accused in his evidence given before the Parnell Commission, committed wilful and deliberate perjury. He explained that under the Act of Parliament the Special Commission was endowed with the same powers as any of the High Courts, and any one who was guilty of perjury in his evidence was subject to prosecution, and the defendant was now upon his trial in accordance with the Special Commission Act. He then called the attention of the jury to the proceedings that were adopted by the Land League and other bodies to promote the independence of Ireland, and reviewed the various steps that were adopted, and said that one of the objects of the Special Commission was to ascertain whether Mr. Parnell and other members of Parliament, and also members of the Land League, were implicated in various deeds of outrage and murder that were committed in Ireland. It was alleged by the prosecution that the defendant had taken an active part in many of the illegal proceedings that took place, and Mr. Soames, the *Times'* solicitor, met him, and he made a full statement as to his connection with the Fenian Brotherhood, and his knowledge that certain crimes were to be committed. Upon this statement the defendant was brought to England as a witness before the Commission, but when he was examined he contradicted the whole of the statements he had previously made, and swore that there was no truth in any of the statements he had previously made. The learned counsel said he should show that this was false, and it was upon these facts that the present charge was preferred against the defendants. The learned counsel in the course of his address said that during the negotiation with the defendant he demanded that a guarantee should be given him and that funds should be supplied to him to enable him and his family to leave this country, as it would not be safe for him to remain in Ireland after the revelations he had made with regard to the persons who were concerned in the outrages that had been committed, including the murders of Lord F. Cavendish and Mr. Burke. He then detailed the evidence he proposed to give, to show that the original statement made by the defendant was true, and he said that when the jury had heard the facts, he thought they would not entertain any doubt that the prisoner was guilty of the offence of which he was accused.

Mr. John Walker, managing clerk to Mr. Beauchamp, solicitor in Dublin, deposed that in November last he was engaged in evidence to be given before the Commission. This led him to become acquainted with the defendant, and he had several interviews with him, and the defendant eventually made a statement to him, which he took down in writing. The defendant at first denied that he had been a Fenian, but he subsequently said that before he could make any statement he must have a guarantee that funds would be provided to enable him and his family to leave the country. Witness told him there would be no difficulty about that. After this the defendant made a full statement. In this, which was taken down in writing, the defendant said he had become a member of the Fenian brotherhood for two years before he was regularly sworn in, and he mentioned the names of several persons who he said were concerned in the Phœnix Park murders and other outrages; that he had been engaged in distributing firearms, &c., which made it desirable that he should be summoned before the Commission sitting in London.

The case was proceeding when the mail left.

THE AFFAIRS OF AN EX-M.P.

AT the London Bankruptcy Court on Thursday, April 11, William Copeland Borlase, ex-M.P., for St. Austell, Cornwall, and Under-Secretary to the Local Government Board in Mr. Gladstone's last administration, applied to Mr. Registrar Giffard for his order of discharge. The failure took place in June, 1887, and in the course of the public examination some startling disclosures were made as to the bankrupt's connection with a Mdme. de Quiros, a lady who had lived under his protection, and with whom he had entered into certain bill of sale transactions. That lady attended by counsel and subjected the bankrupt to a very severe examination. The application was before the court some time since, but was adjourned as the bankrupt was suffering from an attack of small-pox and could not attend. From the report of the Official Receiver it appeared that the accounts filed showed gross debts of £42,656, of which £19,037 16s. 5d. is unsecured, and that proofs for £25,254 had been made against the estate; that the assets had been estimated by the bankrupt to realise £6,571, but that the trustees had reported that they were not likely to realise more than £2,793; that at the first meeting bankruptcy was resolved upon, with Mr. C. Fieth Kemp (Kemp, Ford, and Co) as trustee of the estate, and that the trustee had reported that a sum of £2,193 had been realised, and that not more than a further £600 was anticipated; that such discrepancy was mainly accounted for by a debt for £2,709, which had only realised 5½d. in the pound; that the bankrupt attributed his failure to extravagance in living; that, whereas it appeared that the bankrupt's income was £2,000 a year, he had borrowed £1,887 in 1885, £5,051 in 1886, and £4,250 in 1887; that the bankrupt had admitted that he had no probable means of repaying the money borrowed in 1887; and the Official Receiver reported that the bankrupt had brought on the bankruptcy by unjustifiable extravagance, and had contracted debts without probable means of being able to pay the same. No other offences were alleged in the report. Mr. Aldridge appeared on behalf of the Official Receiver; Mr. A. E. Sydney opposed on behalf of Mr. Samuel Lewis, Cork-street, alleging that his debt had been incurred by fraud; Mr. Woolf opposed on behalf of Mdme. de Quiros; Mr. Reginald Brown appeared for the trustee; Mr. Edlin (Quick and Edlin) for the bankrupt, who was in attendance.—Mr. Aldridge having read the report of the Official Receiver, the Registrar asked how long the case was likely to last.—Mr. Woolf said that he had a good deal of evidence to read on behalf of his client. He was not instructed to appear on the last occasion, as his client had had no notice of the application.—The Registrar: Very well; we had better get on. I merely asked the question with a view to disposing of the other cases in the list.—Mr. Woolf said that the offences he alleged were—First, vexatious defence of two actions brought by Mdme. de Quiros; secondly, undue preference to Mr. Van Tromp, his solicitor; thirdly, that Mdme. de Quiros' debt was incurred by fraud.—The Registrar: What sort of fraud?—Mr. Woolf: By misrepresentation; borrowing the money upon the statement that he would be able to pay it.—The Registrar: Do you mean fraud under the Debtors Act?—Mr. Woolf: No, I refer to section 28 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1883.—The Registrar: Fraud generally?—Mr. Woolf: Yes, sir; if it amounts to that your Honour would have no discretion. I put it no higher. Then there is the rash and hazardous speculation in connection with the Bryce Wright accommodation bills, which my client's money went to meet, and the incurring of the debts without means of paying the same. Then your Honour remembers Mr. Sydney's statement on the previous occasion that his client's (Mr. Samuel Lewis's) debt was incurred by fraud. The debtor made a statutory declaration as to his position when he obtained the £4,000 from Mr. Lewis, which was not true, and that amounted to fraud. He referred to correspondence between the bankrupt and Mdme. de Quiros, including a letter of the 5th January, 1887, in which he addressed her as "My dear Louise," and concluded it, "Your own Willie," and to the fact that the bankrupt explained his alteration of addressing her to the fact that he expected that she would make reparation to him for his previous kindness to her by helping him. In that letter he had made statements which he (the learned counsel) would submit were false. The case occupied the whole day, and at the close his Honour reserved judgment.

A LONDON correspondent is informed by "One who ought to know" that when Mr. Stanley returns to England he will probably be re-naturalized as a British subject, and receive at the hands of our Government higher honours than usually fall to the lot of either journalists or explorers.

MR. ROBERT CALVERLEY TREVELYAN, whose name is mentioned in the papers as highly distinguished in the examination for the Gregory Scholarship at Harrow, is the second son of Sir George Trevelyan, and though only sixteen years old is one of the most brilliant scholars at Harrow. Sir George Trevelyan won the scholarship for which his son has just competed in 1856. Mr. Robert Trevelyan will, it is believed, eventually succeed his grandfather, Mr. Robert N. Philips, in his fine estate of Welcombe, Warwickshire.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE French steamer Laboardonnais left Kurrachee on Monday evening at 6 o'clock, and is due here this morning at 9 o'clock.

THE B I S N Co's s s Nerbudda, 1,943 tons, Captain E Gillet, arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon from Moulmein with a cargo of timber.

THE s s Star of England, 2,298 tons, Captain J Simpson, arrived in harbour yesterday evening from Glasgow with a general cargo and some coal.

THE British s s Indra, 2,333 tons, Captain J E McGill, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Cardiff in ballast, and 5 deck passengers.

THE British s s Deepdale, 1,715 tons, Captain J S Sharp, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from London via Kurrachee with a cargo of 750 cases gunpowder and 7 cases cartridges.

THE MacIver Line s s Cuba, 1,301 tons, Captain H Agnew, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Liverpool via Kurrachee with a general cargo and Mr J Phillips, as cabin and 4 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Karagola, 597 tons, Captain R W Gimblett, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Kurrachee, and Kattywar Coast with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieutenant Leaky, R A, Mr J H Rattari, Mr J H Callaghan, Mr Noonan and brother, and 623 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Landaura, 2,148 tons, Captain A Clark, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Mauritius with a cargo of sugar and the following cabin passengers:—Captain T Abrathner, Mrs N J Nelson, Mr C Nelson, Mr Bebi Hayea, Mr Maidoo, Mr R C K Naiken, and 78 deck passengers.

THE Anchor Line s s Asia, 2,322 tons, Captain W Russell, sails to-day for Genoa and Marseilles with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Colonel and Mrs. Noble, Mr Arron Arakie, Mr Prideaux the Hon H Pratt, Mrs Handcock, Colonel and Mrs Phillips, Master Phillips, Miss Phillips, and 1 child.

THE P. & O. CO'S EXTRA STEAMER TO LONDON.

THE P. & P. Co's s.s. Bokhara, 1,711 tons, Captain W. J. Webber, sailed yesterday evening to London, Marseilles, and Suez, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For London:—Mrs Elton, Mr W H Spratt, Mr N Laski, Mrs Littlefair and 2 children, Miss Counsell, Surgeon General Brook Smith, Col J M Sym, Mr A Mull, Mrs West and 2 infants, Mr H P Singh Gour, Mr M M Singh Gour, Mr D Wallace, Mr W Lane, Captain Hotham, Mr J Mankin, Mr Bell Irving, Mr M N Macdonald, Mrs Mitchell and infant, Mr W Crawford, Miss Pillean, Miss J Pillean, Mrs Plunkett, Colonel and Mrs Fisher and party. For Marseilles—Mr and Mrs Dawson, Mr and Mrs J Brooks, Mr E Solano, Miss Solano, Mrs Bullman, Miss Bullman, Rev R R Winter, Mr C J Robertson, Mrs Cotton, Captain Lindsell, Hon Justice Macpherson, Mr R L Harris, Miss White, Colonel and Mrs Gordon Young, child and infant, Mr E M Murray, Mr D Haig, Colonel B J Goldie, Col and Mrs Portman, Miss Baddeley, Mr Spilling, Mr and Mrs H D Moule, Colonel and Mrs Buller, Lieutenant Wake, Lieutenant-Colonel G W Willcock, Col and Mrs Willoughby, Deputy Surgeon General Walker, Mr A F Mackenzie, Captain L L Steel, Captain and Mrs Riddell, Mr and Mrs G Ross, Captain and Mrs Bellingham and child, Mr G B Allen, Mr Wake, Mr S Sorabjee, Mr J W Towney, Mr and Mrs R Lambert and child, Mr and Mrs F M Dillon, Mr R W Wilson, Mr J Bulkley, Mr R Maxwell, Mr D Gracie, Lieut Southey, Mr A J Woodburn. For Suez—Lieut L R Crawley.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—APRIL 30.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Asia	2321	Russell	B	W&A.Graham&Co.
,, Hy. Balckow	639	Doort	C	B. & P. S. N. Co.
,, C. Sinclair	1911	Kewley	D	F. Muir & Co.
,, Olympus	1603	Pollard	E	F. Muir & Co.
,, Volturno	1437	Watson	K	F. Muir & Co.
,, Aston Hall	2251	Hill	L	Edward Bates & Co
,, Strathearn	1851	Diarmid	N	W.&A.Graham&Co
,, Juno	1567	Skinner	O	W.&A.Graham&Co
,, Aihena	1493	Barker	P	Thomas G. Hill.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
,, Akbar	1441	Baldwin	2	H. Cassum & Co.
,, D. Baldino	3911	Canepa	3	F. Bozzoni.
,, Kashgar	1555	Gadd	5	P. & O. Co.
,, Niagara	2044	Maconochie	6	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Imperator	2141	Bectinger	7	A.-H. Lloyd's & Co.
,, M. Branch	1735	Ritson	8	J Mackintosh & Co.
,, Ataka	2471	Newel	12	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Hopetown	1365	Prentice	13	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Falls of Inversnaid	1709	Bardo	16	W.&A.Graham&Co

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander	From.
29	Deepdale (s)	Sharp	London, March 22.
30	Landoura (s)	Clark	Mauritius, April 16.
	Cuba (s)	Agnew	Liverpool, March 23
	Karagola (s)	Gimblett	Kurrachee & Kattywar Coast, April 17
	Indra (s)	McGill	Cardiff, March 25.
	Nerbudda (s)	Gilet	Moulmein, April 13.
	Star of England (s)	Simpson	Glasgow, March 20.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
30	Bokhara (s)	Webber	London, &c.
May. 1	Asia (s)	Russell	Genoa & Marseilles.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Khalif, for Hamburg.
,, Krishna, for Mangalore.
,, Indra, for Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, & Marseilles.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 28.

Broome, Major, Bo, 1st Belooch Battn L I, on privilege leave, from Shan States.

APRIL 29.

Buller, Col, Bl, C I Horse, on priv leave, from Agar C I.
Phillips, Col, Bo, E

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 2nd May, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and co ored piece goods, twist, &c.

4 cases white lences.
1 ,, ,, mulls.
2 ,, ,, shirting fents.
1 ,, ,, handkerchiefs.
1 ,, colored cotton flannel.
1 ,, superior brown half-hose.
1 ,, white cambric.
3 bales grey shirtings.

On account of the concerned.

ex s. s. "Khiva."

U A W 10 kegs of alizarine.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, May 1, 1889.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

Under instructions from the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 1st inst., at 12 a.m., sell by Public Auction at the Commissariat Stores Town Barracks—

A quantity of unserviceable dead stock.

AUCTION SALE of Cotton and Grain Sweepings, Waste Paper, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Wari Bunder.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 1st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place—

A quantity of cotton and grain sweepings, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF WHEAT FLOUR.

On FRIDAY, the 3rd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell under instructions from the Liquidators, Oriental Oil and Flour Mill Co., Ld., at the Mill premises, Grant Road.

About 1414 bags of wheat flour, and empty bags, teakwood rafters, empty boxes, also a lot of office furniture, such as chairs, office tables, couches, &c.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF SAILS, MASTS, ROPES, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 4th instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of dock stores, such as sails, masts, ropes, &c., &c., lately belonging to the torpedo boats recently arrived from England.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong roan color pony, goes well in harness and saddle.

1 strong E. built 4 seated open carriage in very good order.

1 strong E. B. glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.

1 strong bay Arab horse 14-2, 8 years old, quiet to ride and drive.

On SATURDAY, the 4th May next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 31, Nesbit Road, Mazagon, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glass ware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first rate oleographs, a handsome rosewood cottage piano, a strong-built brougham, a fast-trotting bay Arab horse, a strong pony cart, &c., &c., the property of JAMES MOIR, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF STEAM LAUNCH "ELEPHANTA."

On SATURDAY, the 4th inst., at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms—

The steam launch "Elephanta," is 50 feet in length and 11 feet in breadth, draws 3½ feet, accommodates 50 passengers, has forward saloon, W. C. and every convenience for picnic parties, wood and coppered awning, fore and aft seats, life buoys, &c.

The launch is now lying off Apollo Bunder, where she can be seen any time.

On MONDAY, the 6th May next, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Bombay Tramway Co.'s stable, Colaba, a quantity of cast iron, scrap iron, earthenware drain pipes, candle-wast, leather pieces, teakwood poles and posts, old rails, car wheels and sundry other stores.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF DAVIDSON'S WEST HARTLY COALS

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst. at 2 p, m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co will sell by Public Auction at Mallett Bunder, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Moosa Vullee—

500 tons Davison's West Hartley coals, landed ex s.s. Ataka. A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, May 1, 1889.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

7, MARINE STREET.

SALE of Logs of Timber and sundry Stores at the Bombay Saw Mills at Tank Bunder.

Under instructions from the Voluntary Liquidators of the Bombay Saw Mills Co., Ld., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the mill premises, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 1st inst, at 3 p. m.—

A number of logs of different kinds of timber, also sundry stores, consisting of finger-plates, screws, varnish paint, bolts and nuts, &c.

SALE OF COAL.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 1st inst, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account and at the risk of Moosa Vullee—

About 100 tons coal, lying at Frere Bunder.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST AND SECOND CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 2nd inst. at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder by order of Mr. Hajee Mahomed Hajee Ally—

Ex Hampstead.

103 tons superior first class teak squares.
103 ,, ,, Indian 1st class teak squares.
103 ,, ,, second class teak squares.

In small lots to suit purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 4th May, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Sunbeam House," Chinchpoogly Hill, the valuable, handsome French-polished, blackwood and teakwood household furniture, made by Mr. Jamsetjee Nowrojee, Cabinet maker, best plated ware, crockery and glassware, fancy table ornaments and flower vases, fancy pictures, handsome Kerosine Oil table hanging lamps by Knaust, choice flower pots, &c., the property of E. J. SMITH, Esq., proceeding to England.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Wageshree, Parell, close to the Lady Sakerbai Hospital, on SUNDAY, the 5th May, at 1 p.m., the valuable French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, hanging chandeliers and vase lamps, wall-shades, table and hanging argand lamps, pictures, carpets, table ornaments, clocks, &c., the property of a gentleman.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

HANDSOME HUNGARIAN HORSES FOR SALE.

To be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. at their rooms on MONDAY, the 6th May at 2-30 p. m., by order of Messrs. Cummoo Jaffer Sullaman and Co., and on account and at the risk of the shippers.

1 pair of handsome well matched black Hungarian horses, 15 hands, 5 years old, thoroughly broken to harness.

1 pair of handsome strong and powerful black Hungarian horse, 15-1 high, 5 years old, broken to both single and double harness, perfectly quiet to ride and up to weight.

The horses can be seen at the stables of Messrs. Cummoo Jaffer Sullaman and Co., Girgaum.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE MEDICAL STORE.

Under instructions from the Principal Medical Storekeeper, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Government Medical Store Depot, Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club, on TUESDAY next, the 7th May, at 2, p. m.—

A quantity of unserviceable medical store and instruments.

On SATURDAY, the 11th May, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No 35, Marine Lines, opposite the Marine Battalion Mess, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood substantial household furniture of the latest designs and best make, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, first rate oilpainting, Hink's table and hanging lamps, China flower vases, a handsome polo-cart suitable for cab, 14 hands, by Keen and Heath, Farnham, set of brown English leather tandem harness, sets of English-made plated and brass mounted harness, &c., the property of Captain L. L. STEELE.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE FALKLAND ROAD AND TRIMBUCK PURUSHRAM STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT.

On TUESDAY, the 14th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Jaffer Mooraj, Munjee Mooraj, Nensy Mooraj, and Fazil Mooraj, the sons and legal heirs and representatives of the late Khoja Mooraj Saya, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Bai Ramabai, the widow of Pandurang Kondajee, Rangia Kondajee, and Dasrat Kondajee, the sons and heirs and legal representatives of the late Kondajee Banajee Gowlee, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 1st day of May, 1884, and in the indentures of further charge, dated the 3rd day of November 1885, and 23rd day of February, 1887, the following landed property, *viz*:—

All those pieces or parcels of land or ground containing by admeasurement 999 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under fora freehold, No, 458 and No, 4991 of Quit and Ground Rent, and new Survey No, 553i and No. 553, respectively, standing in the name of the said Kondajee Banajee, being portion of the aforesaid numbers, together with the messuages, houses, buffalo stables, and ranges or chawls standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the northern side of Falkland Road, and on the western side of Trimbuck Purushram Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Fort, formerly as well as now in the occupation of the said Kondajee Banajee and his tenants, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Nos, 25 and 26, and bounded on the east by the said Trimbuck Purushram Street, on the west by the property of Mr. E. Cooper, on the north by the property of Thucker ——, and on the south by the property of Kurrimjee Allibhoy.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, May 1, 1889.

TAYLOR'S FAMILY HOTEL,

NO. 25, RAMPART ROW,
FORT, BOMBAY,
(OPPOSITE THE CLUB)

Rooms open to sea-breeze.

TERMS MODERATE.

For particulars apply to the MANAGER.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned CURRENCY NOTES have been LOST or STOLEN, from Byramjee Hall, Mazagon, and any person giving information leading to the recovery of the same to the Undersigned will be LIBERALLY REWARDED. The public is warned against having anything to do with any of these notes, the numbers of which have been furnished to the Paper Currency Office and the Banks:—

Of Rs. 1,000 each.

S-58—20421	S-58—14981
—20420	—25528
—20328	—25533
—20994	—25534
—19950	—20347
—12335	—20937
—19928	—22372
—14528	—22279
—14098	—22606
—14279	—21500
—18576	—18277
—14783	—14843
—14546	—22151
—14760	—08865
—17124	—17209
—21242	—21596
—10914	—13142
—19001	S-13—63963
—22507	—88803

Of Rs. 500 each.

S-31—14873 S-31—14435

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S-57—17425 to 17449 S-57—17646 to 17675

BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

Bombay, 1st May 1889.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 30.

YESTERDAY evening's London financial telegram reports Friday's quotations in every item, excepting Silver, which was 1-16d. lower, at 42½d. per oz. The Wheat and Seed Markets were also without change.

A further advance of 1-16d. per lb. took place in spot Mill American Cotton in Liverpool; and American Arrivals were 3-32d. higher for April to July deliveries and 1-16d. for July-August, while in the most distant position the rate was unaltered at 6 1-64d. per lb. The market closed firm; but the sales only aggregated 10,000 bales, including 800 Surats, these being called steady and unchanged in value. The Imports were 15,000 bales. The Manchester Market had been firm.

In New York also there was a further upward movement in prices to the extent of 1-16 cent in spot Mid.-Uplands at 11 1-16 cents, and of 23 points in July futures at 11·03 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports are not keeping up to the anticipated figures, and yesterday they were a little less than on the corresponding day last year, though greatly in excess of the previous year's arrivals on the same day, the following being the figures:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Monday's Receipts ...	5,000	6,300	800
Two days' do. ...	8,000	9,300	3,900
Since 1st Sept. 1888.	5,372,000	5,232,300	5,122,900

It is announced that there will be holidays in New York until Thursday.

With the stimulating news to hand from Liverpool and America chronicled above, it is not surprising that our cotton market should have experienced a more than return of the previous animation. Opening with a firm feeling and an active demand from exporters and spinners, the market closed strong at an advance of Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 on yesterday's rates, the day's transactions summing up some 7,000 bales at least. Of these the largest lines have been in Dharwar, at Rs. 224; Dhollera, at Rs. 225-32; and Bengals, at Rs. 197-205; the sales of those growths alone aggregating over 4,000 bales. Considerable parcels of Julgaum, at Rs. 217-22; Westerns, at Rs. 218-19; Oojein, at Rs. 208; and Dhulia, at Rs. 211 were also taken; the remaining purchases being made up of Bhownuggur, at Rs. 209; Indore, Ginned, at Rs. 226; Barsee, at Rs. 207; Bhagulkote, at Rs. 211; Mowa, at Rs. 228; and Kutch, at Rs. 207-11 per candy.

WHEAT.—From quiet, this market has become dull to-day, and in the continued absence of demand, rates have further moved down an anna per cwt., only a small business being reported at the decline. We now quote:—

White Pessy 91 per cent...4-12-0	per cwt.
Do. 85 ,, ...4-11-0	,,
No. 1 Club Delhi ...4-8-6 to Rs. 4-9-0	,,
Red Delhi ...4-4-0	,,
Hard Yellow...4-7-0 to Rs. 4-8-0	,,
Red Ahmedabad ...4-7-0	,,
Hard Red ...3-14-0	,,

SEEDS.—A moderate business has been passing and the tone of the market is quiet; prices, however, are unaltered for all descriptions excepting *Linseed*, which we call another anna per cwt. lower at Rs. 6-5-0 per cwt.

The receipts of produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follow:—

Cotton ...	18,922 bales.
Wheat ...	78,056 cwt.
Linseed ...	24,320 ,,
Rapeseed ...	23,663 ,,
Gingelly ...	6,613 ,,
Poppyseed ...	2,596 ,,
Groundnuts ...	1,505 ,,

FREIGHTS continue quiet. A moderate amount of business is passing at 20s. per ton for May shipment, and the market closed this evening with none offered at that rate. The Indra (s), just arrived, is reported to have been fixed to speculators for next month's loading at 20s. per ton for one port, or 20s. 3d. for two, or 20s. 6d. for three ports.

EXCHANGE has been quiet to-day. Buyers of 3 months' sight Credits for the mail have come out at 1s. 4⅜d., and a somewhat easier feeling has prevailed; but forward quotations for Mercantile Paper are unchanged. Bank Telegraphic for May transfer has been quoted at 1s. 4 3-16d.; and a moderate amount of ready Demand has been taken at our quotation.

Bank Bills on demand ...1s. 4½d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ...1s. 4 7-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight...1s. 4 5-16d.	,,
Credits do. ...1s. 4⅜d.	,,
Francs do. ...1·73½.	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The April settlement for Fours passed off quietly to-day, but not without some considerable fluctuations in the market. The cash and settling rate at one time touched 99⅝, and 100⅛ to 3-16 was the rate for the May account; but a reaction set in later in the day, and 100⅛ to 3-16, which at closing had become 100¼, was quoted for money, and 100⅜ for account. 103½ is still the nominal rate for 4½ per cent. Paper.

SHARES have been in but slight inquiry; but in the case of Mill shares, in which almost the only business is reported, prices are in several cases lower again. Framji Petit Mill shares are Rs. 10 lower, at Rs. 620; Luckmidas Khimji are down to the same extent, at Rs. 930; Empress and Howard and Bullough are Rs. 5 lower, at Rs. 705 and Rs. 675, respectively. City of Bombay Manufacturing are Rs. 5 higher, at Rs. 1,025; and Ripon at Rs. 1,130. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ higher, at Rs. 980.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
		Rs.	Rs.		
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	980
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	990
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	920
		£	£		
EXCHANGE BANKS.					122
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	3,125	..	17½ do.	£19
National Bank of India	37,320	250	125	5 do.	116

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75		1,200
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 20		450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100		725
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20		270
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20		235
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	0	20	20	Rs. 15		100
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125	Rs. 20		110
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 265		330
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 130		1,070
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	..			210
Fort Press Co.	156	8,500	8,500	Rs. 0		1,520
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80		510
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25		412½
Khangaum Cotton Press Co	240	450	All	Rs. 45		360
Mannar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs. 0		210
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 0		57½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 0		432½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500	Rs. 0		560
New Indian Press	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10		80
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30		400
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 50		500
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50		405
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 120	1,150xd	
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	50	Rs. 25		500
Volkart Press.	605	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25		610

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100		1,120
Empire Fire Insurance Co	..	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75		1 060
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90		1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100		1,900

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	...	£10	All	£3-16-9		...
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent...	...	£100	...	...		...

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

ABBOTT—April 21, at Ryde, Isle of Wight, England, Rev. Amos Abbott, formerly missionary in connection with the American Marathi Mission, aged 76 years and 10 months.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1889.

THE circumstances which led up to the recent trial and conviction of the accountant and cashier of the Bombay Court of Small Causes appears to show the necessity for a thorough reform of the account system in force in the civil courts of this Presidency. The expedient adopted by the Chief Judge in November last of changing the monthly verification on a fixed date for a system of counting the balances at irregular intervals was, no doubt, a necessary and effectual one as far as this particular case was concerned, as it led to the discovery of the criminal misappropriation of a sum of Rs. 15,000, and to the conviction of the accused. But what is required is not so much the discovery of criminal irregularities of this kind as their prevention, and the system must from this point of view be regarded as altogether unsatisfactory and is certainly not one which would have been adopted in a house of business or in a Government treasury. The sum misappropriated was obviously not required for immediate use, or the cashier would not have been able to deal with the money, as he had apparently done systematically (at any rate since November, and possibly before that date); and such being the case, it was a faulty arrangement to leave the amount in his sole charge or under a single lock. It is an open secret that the civil courts of this Presidency have for many years past resisted all control by the Accounts Department of their deposit accounts, *i.e.*, the accounts of suitors' money held by the courts, and we are told that it does not create any surprise, in official circles at any rate, that a fraud of this magnitude has been found possible. Judicial officers have generally sufficient work to perform in their judicial capacity, and are not and cannot be expected to be experts in matters of financial control. In a Government treasury the checks over the cashier, treasurer, and his subordinates are reduced to a science, and the very existence of an official who is both "cashier" and "accountant" would be viewed with dismay by a treasury official, as it is considered to be a *sine qua non* of efficient management that a department dealing with money should be divided into two branches—that of the accounts under an accountant; of the cash and other valuables under a treasurer or cashier; the whole being under the control and supervision of an officer of some standing. The same too with the cash and valuables. The bulk of the money and all of the valuables should remain under the "double keys" of the head of the office and the cashier, the cashier not being allowed to hold in his separate custody a sum larger than is necessary for the convenient transaction of a single day's business. Had such an arrangement been in force in the Bombay Small Causes Court the particular fraud for which Sadanand Essoba has been tried and convicted would have been impossible, as the smaller (or reserve) safe from which the Rs. 15,000 was taken would have been under the joint charge and keys of the Chief Judge (or perhaps the Registrar) and the cashier, and not in the sole charge or under the single key of the fraudulent cashier.

It is of course very easy to be wise after the event, and to point out how this or that fraud might have been prevented had this or that precaution been taken. But it behoves Government nevertheless to frame rules under which a fraud such as that under discussion would be impossible, and to insist on the rules being followed by all officers of Government who deal with money. It is difficult to conceive how it can be ever necessary for a very large sum of money to be in the custody of the cashier of any Government department, except the treasury, and we think that it should be laid down as a fixed invariable rule that all moneys received by a civil court or other Government Department should be day by day remitted to the treasury in full. That all Government payments, including those of civil courts, should as a rule be paid by a cheque on the treasury, unless (1) the sum is less than, say, Rs. 100, or (2) the treasury be at a prohibitive distance from the office concerned. But in all cases where it is necessary to retain money, the treasury system of double keys should be rigorously enforced, and it should never be possible for an officer of the standing of Sadanand Essoba to have in his sole charge such a sum as Rs. 15,000, which he can even temporarily appropriate to his own purposes. If the daily receipts of the Bombay Court of Small Causes are in future regularly remitted to the treasury, and the sum left with the "cashier" be confined to that required for meeting during the day the outgoings of less than Rs. 100 each, we shall never again hear of a case exactly similar to the one just tried; but this of course is not the only case of fraud which has to be provided against; and it is desirable that Government should take an early opportunity of reviewing its position with regard to the accounts of civil courts generally. The judges are fully employed on the bench, and it seems to us most unreasonable for them to attempt to devise and maintain a proper system of account and audit for their own deposit accounts. The rules should be framed for them and the observance of the rules should be strictly enforced by a rigorous system of audit, to be conducted by officers wholly unconnected with the court.

There has, it is reported, been a very strong feeling in judicial circles against any interference by Government or the accounts department with the monetary affairs of civil courts as far as they relate to suitors' money. Against this view a good deal is to be said. The treasury would, no doubt, be called upon to make good any sum found deficient in the accounts of a civil court, and it does not in any way detract from the dignity of the courts to have their financial affairs properly regulated by rules framed by the responsible department of Government and audited by a staff of Government auditors. It is eminently unsafe to leave to the clerical establishment of a busy Judge the undivided control of the accounts of the court. The Judge is not necessarily an expert in matters of account, and even where he has the qualifications, he cannot, with justice to his other duties, devote much time to such matters. A civil court must always from the nature of things have a large sum of money in hand belonging to suitors, and it is possible for a dishonest cashier, whilst satisfying all current claims against the court without difficulty, to appropriate large sums of money temporarily to his own use, unless there is a carefully devised system of check and audit—a mere verification of balance is of very little use, unless it is ascertained that the balance so verified agrees with the aggregate of the outstanding claims against the court for money received in satisfaction of decrees, and not paid over to the parties concerned, and no rules can be considered at all perfect which do not provide for this check and for others which, we understand, have not yet been introduced into this Presidency, but which have long been thought necessary, and are duly applied in other parts of India.

THE Government of Hyderabad have not been so entirely occupied with the affairs of the Deccan Mining Company during the past year that the administration of Sir Asman Jah has been prevented from applying its energies in many useful directions. The Minister introduced, soon after his accession to office, the excellent practice of taking stock at regular intervals of the progress that had been made in the administration of the State, and Sir Asman Jah has thus been enabled at intervals to take the public into his confidence, and to give very satisfactory accounts of his stewardship. From the most recent of the Hyderabad Progress Reports many proofs of the regular and steady advance that is being made in various directions may be gathered. For one thing we notice that while, as was shown the other day, the expenditure is still higher than the Minister wishes to see it, some of the increases indicated in the accounts have been caused by wise augmentations which will directly conduce to good administration, and which may for that reason be regarded as strictly economical measures. We regard the increases in the salaries of district superintendents and inspectors, and others of the superior police officials, as essentially augmentations of that nature. In this measure there is a guarantee for the increased efficiency of the police in the districts which the Nizam's subjects will cheerfully pay for. Of much the same nature are the increases in judicial expenditure. The community can afford to pay its judges adequately, but it cannot afford to have an underpaid judicial staff, and for that reason the increases in the salaries of the judges of the High Court and of the Divisional Judicial Assistants require no defence. The Minister puts in a claim to credit for greater efficiency on behalf of these establishments for both criminal and civil justice. The police have shown greater facility in the detection of crime and in the recovery of stolen property, while on the civil side of the Nizam's courts justice has been dispensed with a marked diminution in delay. "*Inter arma silent leges*" may seem to be translatable for Hyderabad purposes into "While you are looking after Abdul Huq you cannot do much else." And yet Sir Asman Jah has been able in this time of anxiety and responsibility to add a new department to the administration, and to set it working on the basis of the Registration Act in force in British India. The reform was wanted, and it will serve the public and bring in revenue. The Minister, acting in sympathy with the solicitude which the Government of India has lately shown for efficient gaol administration throughout the country, has introduced a useful reform in the Nizam's gaol by enacting that in future life prisoners shall be released at the end of twenty years if their conduct has been uniformly good. It is too soon to estimate the result of another enterprise with which His Excellency's name is associated—the establishment of an Irrigation Department and the inauguration of an irrigation policy. At present the cost of establishment bears an inordinately large proportion to the outlay upon works. But something of the kind would be almost inevitably attendant upon the early days of an enterprise of this nature. The Minister, we gather from a recent minute by the Financial and Political Secretary, is carefully watching the tendency to undue growth in establishment charges, and there seems no reason why it should not be checked, although for years past the Hyderabad Government have found this particular problem anything but an easy one to solve. The most interesting part of the Minister's account of his stewardship is that which tells of the undoubtedly substantial progress that has been made in the provision of education. In Hyderabad the "filtering down" principle seems to have few admirers, and the administration has set to work on the principle that the chief care of the State in the matter of education should be for those who are too poor to pay for it, and there has accordingly been a concentration of effort on the primary schools which have largely grown in numbers. The past three years have witnessed an important stride in the education of the Nizam's subjects, the number of schools having in the interval almost doubled, while the number of scholars has increased from 11,736 to 27,703. It is a new thing in a Native State to have to record the holding of a provincial educational conference in its territories, and the incident, like the recent raising of the standard for schoolmasters, is a sign of the times in regard to education in the Nizam's dominions. The Nizam's Government, indeed, have been more successful than the Government of India in dealing with one important problem, inasmuch as they have already come to a decision upon the question of moral and religious instruction. Religious instruction is now made compulsory upon all Mahomedans attending Government schools, while, as for the Hindus, a series of text-books containing moral and religious precepts of a non-sectarian nature has been drawn up for them. Evidently the Minister and those associated with him do not mean to let the grass grow under their feet.

THE Government resolution on the working of the income-tax in the Bombay Presidency deals with what may now be regarded as a normal state of affairs in the operation of the tax. Scarcely any special officers were engaged upon income-tax work last year, and as a consequence the expenditure was considerably less than in 1886-87. The original demand in the year under review was for Rs. 31,82,230, as compared with thirty-three and three-quarter lakhs in the year before. We are warned, however, against instituting comparisons between the two years, as the original estimates in the first of them were, to a large extent, experimental. These figures, it should be explained, do not include the tax on official salaries and on income derived from securities, which together came to a little under four lakhs and three-quarters. In criticising the figures relating to final demand the Government call attention to an unexplained steady annual decrease in the receipts in the mofussil. It is not easy to attribute this to an equivalent decrease in the incomes of contributing persons, but the mofussil authorities seem to have no explanation to offer, and the Government very properly insist, therefore, that the working of this tendency shall be closely watched district by district. This, at least, can be done without giving an oppressive character to the vigilance of the Collectors, though there is, it must be admitted, always the danger lest the line of demarkation between vigilance and oppression should be overstepped. No one supposes that the non-official and the non-salaried classes in India contribute as much to the tax as they ought to do. We will not go so far as to say that the only honest contributories to the income-tax are the classes whose income is known to all men; but that these people do pay out of proportion to the classes whose assessment depends most largely on themselves appears on the face of the income-tax returns. At all events, when a tendency to decrease in the productivity of the tax in a particular district shows itself, it is the duty of the authorities to find out whether the fact has to be explained on economical or on moral grounds—in other words, to find out whether men are getting poorer or whether they are becoming more accomplished in the arts of evasion. The class that grows is the lowest class of all, and it is only in the higher class of contributories that the decrease is persistent. In Bombay City the tendency is happily in the other direction. Here the growing wealth of the City finds expression in an increase of the income-tax yield from Rs. 2,45,000 to Rs. 3,95,000.

IT is understood that Dr. Burgess, the Director of the Archæological Survey of India, who went home the other day, will not return to India, that the appointment will be abolished, and that the work of the Archæological Department will henceforth be carried on by the Provincial administrations.

AMONG the passengers who left Bombay yesterday by the extra mail steamer were Colonel Portman, Superintendent of the G. I. P. Railway Police, and Mrs. Portman. They had been staying on the Ridge, Malabar Hill, with Mr. W. M. Macdonald, and arrived at the Apollo Bunder at 4 o'clock, when a number of friends and others who had assembled to wish them *bon voyage* gave them a very hearty parting greeting. They were presented with garlands and bouquets of flowers in profusion, and left in a steam-launch for the mail-boat.

SENHOR CARDOSO DE CARVALHO, the Governor-General of Goa, intends presenting himself to the Medical Board in order to get away to Portugal before the monsoon sets in.

THE Goa Government have issued a resolution on the report of the committee appointed to inquire into the disturbances among the police force in Diu, that the Cooperal Vicente Joao Martins with three soldiers should suffer sixty days' rigorous imprisonment, at the end of which they should be dismissed, and the second Corporal, F. X. Martins, should be liberated, he having been found innocent of the charge that was brought against him.

DR. J. GERSON DA CUNHA has published in four parts a catalogue of his cabinet of coins. Dr. da Cunha leaves Bombay on Sunday next for Paris, and will afterwards go to Stockholm to the International Congress of Orientalists. Mr. Harilal H. Drew, LL.B., District Judge of Amreli, will attend the Congress as a delegate from the Baroda State, and will read a paper on Guzerati and its development from Sanskrit.

THE results of the trial boring for coal in the Rajmahal hills has proved unsatisfactory, gneiss having been met with at a depth of 300 feet. Another boring will therefore have to be put down on some other site selected by the Geological Survey, we presume.

THE Madras Government has sanctioned plans and estimates amounting to Rs. 1,37,770 for improvements and diversion to the Buckingham Canal, 15 miles 2 furlongs to 31 miles 2 furlongs.

ON the Western Jumna Canal, through communication having been opened to Delhi and Hissar,

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SUGAR BOUNTIES CONVENTION.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

The opposition by the Radical Party to the Bill brought forward by Baron de Worms for the execution of the Sugar Bounties Convention is daily increasing, and several Conservative and Liberal Unionist members have started a memorial to the Right Hon. W. H. Smith recommending him to withdraw the Bill.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce have resolved that the time has arrived for pushing on the construction of Indian Railways in a more vigorous manner than at present, as such a course would be likely to benefit trade and industry and promote the utilization of the latent resources of India.

THE PORTE AND JAPAN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, APRIL 29.

The Porte is sending a special mission to Japan, with Turkish decorations from the Sultan, for the principal Japanese dignitaries.

THE WASHINGTON INAUGURATION CENTENARY.

NEW YORK, APRIL 29.

The three days' fetes in celebration of the centenary of the inauguration of George Washington as the first President of the United States have commenced here, and all business is entirely stopped. Numerous receptions and ceremonies on a grand scale will be held during the festival.

THE SAMOAN CONFERENCE.

BERLIN, APRIL 29.

The Conference on the Samoan question was opened here to-day with Count Herbert Bismarck as President.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF KHARTOUM.

CAIRO, APRIL 30.

It is credibly reported that Khartoum has been captured by the Sheik el Senoussi and his forces.

THE ARMY CORPS SCHEME.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 30.

The rumours that have been revived about the rejection of the Army Corps Scheme by the home authorities are based on surmise, no official intimation whatever having been received on the subject.

FACTORY LEGISLATION.

No Factory Legislation will be undertaken this Session at Simla. When the Secretary of State has digested the proposals of the Government of India, something may possibly be done, though no radical changes are likely.

THE IRISH VICEROYALTY.

According to the London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury* the Marquis of Dufferin will be offered the Irish Viceroyalty when Lord Londondery retires.

THE SIKKIM-THIBET QUESTION.

A further development in the Sikkim-Thibet question may be expected at any moment, as Mr. Hart and the Chinese Amban may possibly submit proposals which will admit of negotiations being resumed. Unless, however, they can show that they have full power from China to treat, no satisfactory conclusion is likely to be arrived at.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, APRIL 29.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Peninsular, with the outward English mails of the 19th inst., left here for Bombay at 9 p.m. this night.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, APRIL 29.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Pekin arrived here yesterday evening, one day before due date.

SUEZ, APRIL 29.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Kaiser-i-Hind arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 29.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintosh left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta yesterday evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4½ per cent.
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1 3 15-16
2½ per cent. Consols for account	98⅜
3 per cent. French Rentes	87
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67⅛
4½ per cent. „	70⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109¼
Bar Silver	42⅛

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

(APRIL 30.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, APRIL 29.

10 p.m.	82·3

TUESDAY, APRIL 30.

6 a.m.	81·4
10 a.m.	86·7
2 p.m.	89·4
4 p.m.	87·4

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, April 30.—Pressure has increased in the majority of stations, but has fallen in East Punjab, the N.-W. P., Assam, and over the centre of the Bay. Readings are high in the south-west and south of the peninsula and lowest in East Punjab, and the difference between those regions is large. Winds are fairly regular, and are blowing from north-north-west of the Indus Valley, from north-west to west in other ports of North-Western and Central India, from south over the Bay and Bengal, and from east along the foot of the Himalayas. Over the west and centre of the peninsula winds are westerly. Temperature has fallen in the N.-W. P. and East Punjab, and has changed rather irregularly elsewhere. The mean temperature is above the average, except in Madras, the largest excess (six degrees) being in the Punjab. There has been slight rain over the peninsula and heavy rain in Cachar.

It has now been decided that the thirtieth (and last) meeting of the National Rifle Association at Wimbledon will begin on Monday, the 8th of July, the camp being ready for occupation on the 6th of July. After this year the meeting will be held at Brookwood.

IMPURITIES IN INDIAN WHEATS.

THE India Office has published an important set of papers on this subject. The first amongs them is the following letter from Mr. John McDougall:—

Greenwich, 25th March 1889.

Sir,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th February, stating that you have received replies from the millers and Chambers of Commerce to the questions issued with my last report on the impurities of Indian wheats.

Sir George Birdwood has forwarded these replies to me, together with an analysis of them.

The circular letter of Mr. J. A. Godley, C. B. of the 31st December 1888, enclosing a copy of a form of six questions (appendix B) was addressed to 732 of the principal millers in the United Kingdom; up to the date of this report 510 (appendix C) millers have returned the forms duly filled up, and Mr. B. J. Rose's very carefully prepared analysis of their replies is given below:—

"Question 1. Do you use Indian wheat in quantity?

249 millers state that they use Indian wheat in quantity.

259 millers only use Indian wheat in limited quantity.

2 do not reply this question."

"Question 2. If not, are you prevented from so doing by its impurities?

348 millers state that they are partly prevented from using Indian wheats in consequence of its impurities.

41 millers having the necessary machinery to deal with the dirt, &c., are not prevented from using Indian wheat.

121 do not reply to this question."

"Question 3. Would you use larger quantities if free from admixture and impurity?

461 millers state that they would use a much larger quantity of Indian wheat if they could obtain it in a clean state.

27 millers state that even if clean they could not use a larger quantity of Indian wheat."

22 do not reply to this question."

"Question 4. Is the admixture of red wheat with white wheat of serious consideration to you?

229 millers state that the admixture of red (or hard) with white (or soft) wheat is of serious importance to them, as the red hard wheat can only be reduced by 'roller mills'.

256 millers, most of whom have "roller mills," are indifferent as to the admixture.

25 do not reply to this question."

"Question 5. The shipments in the later months of the year show considerable increase of impurities. Do you in preference secure the earlier shipments; and, if so, do you pay a higher price for the same?

322 millers state that they prefer the early shipments and pay higher prices for them.

16 state that they are indifferent, it being merely a question of relative values.

172 do not reply; most of these millers dealing indirect with merchants are unable to give an opinion."

"Question 6. Would you approve of a form of contract limiting the admixture of dirt, seeds, and grain other than wheat to 2 per cent. in preference to the present 'F. A. Q.' form?

429 millers express their warm approval of a form of contract limiting the admixture to 2 per cent.

4 millers are against any alteration.

77 who do not reply are mostly millers unacquainted with the form of purchase; they buy locally from merchants."

It can now no longer be stated that buyers in England have made no objection to the existing form of contract.

I have made diligent inquiries on the market, and have to report a very general desire for a change of form of contract, to secure a supply of clean wheat. Great pleasure is expressed that Viscount Cross and the Indian Council have taken up the matter, and the opinion is largely held that it should now be pressed to a satisfactory conclusion, even to the extent, if necessary, of an Act being passed to make it a fraud to deal in wheats containing an excessive amount of seeds and dirt, as was the case in cotton.

Clean Indian wheats are particularly useful to English millers. Damp English wheats can readily be put into condition by mixing with dry Indian wheats which absorb the excessive moisture and so benefit both.

There is an important national reason why wheats from India should be shipped in a clean condition, viz., that, in case of war, all sources of European wheats might be stopped, and it would be desirable that wheats should be shipped from our Colonies in a condition fit for immediate use. It would be quite impossible to grind for human food the dirty wheat now shipped from India by itself uncleaned.

It has been stated that those millers who have already provided themselves with extensive machinery for cleaning wheats, would object to the change, but on looking through the replies I find, with hardly an exception, that they express a strong wish to have clean wheat.

Most other products from India are shipped in a better condition than wheat.

Rice is perfectly free from all admixture except its own husk.

Linseed, some years ago, arrived mixed with a large percentage of dirt, but a new contract form, limiting all admixture to 4 per cent., was adopted, and now linseed arrives in a clean condition.

Cotton was shipped in a very dirty condition until the authorities interfered to prevent the admixture of impurities and passed the Bombay Cotton Frauds Act of 1863 and 1878, this Act as since been repealed, and I have been informed by a cotton broker that he could tell by the altered condition of shipment the month that the Act was withdrawn.

The replies from the Chambers of Commerce show that they do not take a very direct interest in grain. Those who do reply, approve of the effort now being made to import clean wheat. The reply from the Cardiff Chamber expresses the conviction that "the present fair average quality form is a direct incentive to ship impurities, and that the only solution of the difficulty is a permanent percentage standard, which the quantities of extraneous matter must not exceed."

This view is undoubtedly the correct one, and is the cause of all the admixture being made.

In looking through the grain contract forms from other countries I find that Australia is the only country which ships entirely upon the fair average quality system, but there has never been any admixture of dirt.

California ships equal to official sample, in good condition.

Chili ships equal to official sample, in good condition.

America (Atlantic States) ships on graded sample, in good condition.

La Plata ships, upon marked sample, in good condition.

The Black Sea is nearly all upon sample.

The Baltic is all upon sample.

Russian barley is now sold upon what is known as the Bristol clause, which limits the amount of admixture to 3 per cent.

The very interesting letter addressed to Viscount Cross by Messrs. Marshall Sons & Co. (see Appendix) very fully confirms the information we have as to the actual mixing of dirt with wheat, and it was admitted to me a few days ago, by a shipper of wheat from India, that they bought wheat in the latter months of the season with 6 per cent. of dirt, and they relied for their profit upon this percentage of dirt.

1. That the impurities in Indian wheats greatly restrict their use.

2. That clean Indian wheats are much desired, and would cause a largely increased demand and a higher price.

3. That millers earnestly desire a new contract, form limiting admixture to under 2 per cent.

And I have now to suggest several means which would ensure the object aimed at:—

1. By the mutual consideration of the subject by the Indian Council representatives from the various corn trade Associations.

2. By the formation of a syndicate to purchase and export clean Indian wheats.

3. By the intervention, should it be found necessary, of the Government of India, to make it fraudulent to deal in or export grain to be used for human food in any way adulterated.

I am sanguine that the first of these suggestions may of itself prove successful in bringing about the desired reform, as I cannot but think that the selfish interests of a few large firms must give way to the unanimous desire of the millers of this country, and to the great ultimate benefit of all concerned.

But, if not, I do not hesitate to strongly advise that the third of these suggestions should be promptly adopted.

In connection with this inquiry, I think the fact should not be overlooked that Italy, France, and Belgium are buyers of the better class Indian wheats, and if these wheats were clean there is no doubt this portion of the trade would receive a great impulse, as on the Continent they are less able to deal with the impurities than we are here, and consequently only the high class wheats are in demand.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN M'DOUGALL.

The Under Secretary of State for India.

An appendix to the letter contains the following extracts from the more important general remarks made by the millers to whom Mr. McDongall's report was sent:—

No. 10. Belfast.—Using 9,000 tons a year of Indian wheat. States stones are the worst and most troublesome impurity. Red and white wheats would fetch more if separate. Belfast is one of the largest importers of Indian wheat, its flour being liked in the north of Ireland for making bread with soda and buttermilk, instead of yeast.

No. 20. Bedford.—Suggests that all corn having over 2 per cent. admixture should be compulsorily cleaned at port of entry before being offered for sale.

No. 34. Berwick-on-Tweed.—Indian wheat having to be washed before use, renders it useless for mixing with damp wheats.

No. 43. County Carlow.—"When we can get Indian wheats free from impurities, they will rise in value in our markets and will be worked in much larger quantities by most milliners."

No. 46. Bangor.—Indian wheats are principally used by the largest mills, but it must not be forgotten that in the aggregate the smaller mills, spread over the country, form a considerable portion of the grinding power of the country.

No. 58. Chester.—Used 5,500 tons Indian wheat 1888. Would use much larger quantities if clean.

No. 65. Stockport.—A large user of Indian wheat. Think any arrangement of form of contract which would improve matters is very desirable, and would materially assist development of the trade.

No. 88. Penzance.—Considers the present F. A. Q. form an instrument to legalize fraud on millers.

No. 121. Derby.—"The millers can take care of themselves, please let them alone. I buy wheat for what I think it is worth, dirt and all."

No. 131. Tiverton.—Prefers the flour from clean Indian wheat to that of any other foreign white wheat.

No. 138. Devon.—Has not used Indian wheat for past three years in consequence of the dirt, &c. The quality varied as much as 4s. per quarter between one bag and another.

No. 149. Dublin.—Is of opinion that a competitive trial of wheat-cleaning machinery would be of great advantage.

No. 151. Dublin.—States that stones and clay are the worst impurities in Indian wheats. Also states that they are greatly pleased to see that the Government are interested in this very important matter.

No. 153. Dublin.—"I am most anxious to support any colony of the British Empire in preference to America, and am convinced if the Indian wheat was as pure and free from dirt it would get a great sale in Ireland."

No. 154. Dublin.—No direct imports in Dublin port. Freight from Liverpool brings price of Indian wheat high, and its use has always been obstructed by the necessity of washing before use.

No. 161. Darlington.—Dirt and dust gets into weevil holes and cannot be removed. This injures quality of the flour.

No. 167. Darlington.—Thinks that Indian wheats if sent clean would show a clear saving to the sender of fully 2s. per quarter.

No. 147. Durham.—Would approve of any measures tending to bring wheat in a cleaner condition.

No. 180. Stockton.—Indian wheats would have been of great service to us, on account of the excessive moisture in our English wheats, had they been clean.

No. 186. Edinburgh.—If the Indian wheats were shipped clean they would be largely used. Washing affects their baking qualities, and prevents their use.

No 207. Kircaldy.—If we could get the fine white wheats clean we could use a considerable quantity.

No. 217. Cardiff.—"In order to place the trade on a really satisfactory basis, we hold that the Corn Trade Associations in London and Liverpool should make up standards of all the different grades of wheat at the beginning of the season, and that all contracts should be made for quality equal thereto, instead of as at present for fair average quality. The Californian trade is conducted on such a contract, which gives satisfaction to both buyer and seller, and it is well known to what vast proportions this trade has grown. We have for some time past urged the Corn Trade Associations in London and Liverpool to take action in this sense, and with such a contract and guarantee of not more than 2 per cent. admixture of foreign matter we should predict a vast increase in the general demand for East Indian wheats."

No. 235. Gloucester.—Many country millers are prevented from using Indian wheats, not having the necessary machinery to remove the dirt, &c.

No. 241. Gloucester.—"If Indian wheat was free from stones and dirt, I should use 5,000 quarters a year."

No. 248. Basingstoke.—Millstone millers are almost prevented from using Indian wheats, on account of the impurities.

No. 270. Huntingdon.—Have used from 4,000 to 5,000 tons a year of Indian wheat; would use much more if clean.

No. 271. Huntingdon.—The early shipments of Indian wheat are always worth more than the late; they are used as baits, the shippers knowing that the average of the earlier months will not affect the quality they are bound to deliver. Large shippers are able to ship so much *bad* wheat that they can affect the standard by which the contract is fixed, and so cheat their customers. If A can manage to ship half the wheat of one month of a quality 2s. per quarter below other shippers, the standard of the month will be lowered 1s. per quarter, and he will only have 1s. per quarter deducted from him for bad delivery, whereas he has saved 2s. per quarter in the cost of the wheat shipped. Of course, this is an exaggerated case, but it is always true in degree.

No. 274. Isle of Man.—Would use Indian wheat extensively if properly cleaned.

No. 286. Gravesend.—Indian wheat is of excellent quality, and if clean it would compete successfully with American and Russian, which millers cannot at present dispense with.

No. 296. Kildare.—Indian wheat would be more largely used in this district if it was free from clay, &c. "Having at one time used a large proportion of Indian wheat for flour for the Government Bakery, Curragh Camp, it was objected to by the supply officer, on the ground that the loaf was too small."

No. 301. Kilkenny.—I believe it would be of immense advantage to English and Irish millers to be able to procure Indian wheat in such a conditon that ordinary cleansing machinery would be sufficient to render it fit to manufacture.

No. 304. King's County.—We have used so very little Indian wheat, owing to its impurity, that we cannot give as full an opinion as we should wish.

No. 307. Glasgow.—Indian wheats, if freed from impurities, would be invaluable for admixture with native Scotch wheats, and would soon be appreciated here.

No. 309. Glasgow.—If we had a regular supply of clean, fine Indian wheats, we are convinced that they would largely take the place of both Russian and American wheats.

No. 319. Blackburn.—The admixture of dirt, &c., causes nothing but loss to all concerned, and discomfort to all who work in or about it, and in many places the miller dare not use Indian wheat, for fear of creating a nuisance to his neighbours cleaning it.

No. 321. Liverpool.—We consider that the mixture of heated and damaged grain in wheat is the most serious difficulty which the miller has to contend with, as modern wheat-cleaning machinery enable us to eliminate the dirt and most of the foreign seeds, but it is impossible by any process to separate damaged wheat from sound.

No. 334. Accrington.—If Indian wheat could be delivered in the same clean condition as those from America and all our Colonies, there would be an immense impetus given to its use.

No. 335. Liverpool.—Uses an average of 26,000 tons a year of Indian wheat. Considers the A. F. Q. form as at present is a moveable standard of quality, and therefore unsatisfactory to the consumer.

No. 336. Manchester.—Uses Indian wheat almost exclusively. Are not bread flour millers, but size flour makers, and we can often buy wheats that cannot be used for food on account of the impurities. Only on this account are the impurities an advantage to us.

No. 339. Bolton.—If Indian wheats could be supplied to us as free from impurities as grain from other countries, we should use a much larger quantity, probably 10 to 20 per cent. more.

No. 348. Manchester.—I think I am one of the largest consumers of Indian wheat, say about 50,000 to 70,000 qrs. per year. I would suggest that all wheat for shipment *via* the the Cape after June should be placed in bins before shipment, and subjected for a few hours to the vapour of burning sulphur, to destroy the weevils, which are very destructive in Cape cargoes.

(To be continued.)

PLAYFUL satire and serious remonstrance having proved alike insufficient to check the high-hat nuisance in San Francisco and Los Angelos, an aggrieved playgoer among the members of the State Legislature has brought in a Bill to deal with the evil. By a clause in this measure it is enacted that it shall be unlawful for any spectator in any public place of amusement to wear a covering for the head which shall reach more than three inches above the crown of the head or more than three inches beyond the lateral circumference of the head. Any person wearing such a covering for the head is to be liable to a fine of not less than five or more than ten dollars, with the option of imprisonment for not less than two or more than six days.

HIGH COURT—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice SCOTT and Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

A SEQUEL TO THE HANMANTRAO CASE.

Narayen Ganesh Sathe, shopkeeper, Poona, has filed in the Court a complaint under sections 161, 162, 163, and 109 of the Indian Penal against thirty-five persons. The first five are Sindekur, Dabir, and three others named in his former petition to the court, but he has now added thirty others, among whom are Shreemant H. H. Shunkerao Pundit, Chief of Bhore, the Venerable Cazi Mahomed Abbas, Shunker Bhalchandra Bapat, Gunputrao Balal Bargey of Koregaum, Govind Balajee Patel of Walva, and others. He says that he was compelled to withdraw his complaint before the District Magistrate of Poona owing to his proceedings being "a mere tissue of illegality, unreasonableness, and high-handedness," and he prays the High Court to issue orders for a transfer of the case to the Original Side of the Court, or to the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, or to order that the Government Prosecutor in any of the District Magisterial Courts of this Presidency should undertake the prosecution of the complaint. These thirty-five persons have, he says, proved to the satisfaction of the Poona District Magistrate's Court their own guilt, and no further proof or evidence is necessary for proving the present complaint beyond simply recording Verified copies of the statements of the parties recorded in the case of Hanmantrao. He asks that warrants should be issued against the accused, that they should be tried on the charges under the abovenamed sections, and punished accordingly. The petitioner says among other things:—"I beg to declare most clearly and positively that I have no personal concern or knowledge of the facts of these cases. But it has come to light, in and through the public journals, that these men have, or have been, alleged to have given bribes: and simply depending upon those reports, I lodge this complaint. I do not hold myself bound to answer any question connected with the several matters, circumstances, facts, and names involved in this case. In a matter of such a public nature, I do not hold myself responsible to pay or spend anything, or to retain a vakeel, and I state that I will attend before the court, which may be ordered to enquire into this case, only on the first day, and be sworn simply to this effect, that I have made this complaint, and depending simply upon newspaper reports, as far as the same have come to my knowledge, and according to my own limited knowledge of law and of such matters, it is *my belief* that this complaint is true. I will then file this complaint on oath, and thenceforth these proceedings should entirely be conducted by Government and its law officers concerned, under the orders of the Hon'ble the High Court; and it is on this distinct condition, understanding, and proviso, that I present this complaint."

The complaint will probably be presented to their Lordships to-morrow.

BRUTAL MURDER OF A MISTRESS.

IMPERATRIX VS. CHUNILAL MAGAN.

THIS was a reference to the court by Mr. H. F. Aston, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who, disagreeing with the verdict of the jury, was for convicting the accused of murder. The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, with Mr. G. M. Tripathi, appeared for the accused, and Mr. Shantaram Narayen, acting Government Pleader, for the Crown.

The accused, aged about 22 years, a Brahmin cook, was charged with murder by causing the death of Mehram, a prostitute, at Nadiad, on the 5th January last. The case for the prosecution was that Mehram, the deceased, was the kept mistress of the accused, that the accused had gone to her house about dusk on the 4th January last, and passed the night with her in her room, which was the upper room of that house. Early next morning the accused was seen hastening away from the house towards a well. On being pursued he jumped into the well, from which he was taken out after some delay with the assistance of the police, who arrived on the spot. In Mehram's room was found her body wounded in thirty-three places apparently with a knife. The body was lying on the floor covered with three quilts, one from Mehram's cot and two from the bed spread on the ground the privious night for the accused. The turban, jacket, and two vests of the accused were then upon a chair in the same room. A bloody knife was seen under some clothes of the deceased upon the floor. The accused was naked when arrested out of the well, and a dhotar, stained apparently with blood, was taken out of the well. The thirty-three injuries on the body of Mehram included many superficial cuts and several deep wounds, the most serious being an incised wound in the neck severing the wind-pipe and a stab in the back.

The jury found the accused not guilty of murder.

The Sessions Judge, in making a reference to the High Court, remarked that the evidence showed that a cruel and brutal murder had been committed by the accused. In the first place the Sessions Judge did not believe the self-interested bare allegation of the accused that a stranger was admitted and had intercourse with the deceased almost in his very presence. Looking to the relations between the accused and the deceased it was a most improbable story, and its untruth was made evident by the fact that the accused and the deceased were seen together at the window of deceased's upper room at 4 o'clock in the morning, and if there was any altercation between them on that account, the accused could have easily left the room then. The Sessions Judge could see no reason for believing the accused's story as to the introduction of a stranger and the altercation between the accused and deceased. He believed rather that, from some motive not explained, though probably connected with jealousy, and perhaps because deceased was going to another village, the accused, with the deliberate intention of killing the deceased, overpowered her suddenly when she was probably asleep, and cut her throat before she could cry for help, and then inflicted other wounds. Probably there was a hard struggle when deceased's throat was not sufficiently severed to kill her outright, when there was power left to struggle, but not to raise a cry for help. The Sessions Judge was of opinion that the offence proved against the accused was that of murder.

Mr. Justice Scott, in delivering judgment in the case, said:—In this case it is admitted that the accused caused the death of the deceased. The question for decision is, whether there was any such grave and sudden provocation as has been argued by the learned counsel for the accused, which would be sufficient to take the offence committed out of the category of murder. The relations of the accused and deceased gave him no command of her actions. She was not his wife, only his mistress, and one of a very temporary character. Her association with other men could not be regarded as legally a grave provocation. Then there is the accused's explanation that he killed her because they quarrelled about money. It is not in evidence that he was injured. It is in evidence that she was wounded in thirty-three places, and several of the wounds were vital. There is no corroboration of the alleged quarrel, and yet, as it took place after 4 a.m., the people below would have probably heard any violent scuffle, such as must have taken place on the accused's theory. Another fact against this story is that the two were seen amicably together at the window at 4 a.m. On the whole, we cannot accept the view of the jury that there was such provocation as the law requires. He had no right to be aggrieved by the association with other men, and we do not believe the story of the quarrel. There is absolutely no evidence worthy of credence to support it. We hold the evidence sufficient to convict the accused of murder. Under all the circumstances of the case, we think the sentence of transportation for life sufficient.

Their lordships set aside the verdict of the jury, convicted the accused of murder, and sentenced him to transportation for life.

A SERIOUS RIOT AMONG BORAHS.

IMPERATRIX VS. MAHOMED ISE UMAR AND SEVENTEEN OTHERS.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. T. Hamilton, Sessions Judge of Surat at Broach, who in February last convicted the first accused of murder and sentenced him to death. The second accused died in jail before the trial. The sixteen other accused were convicted of rioting, being armed with deadly weapons, and causing grievous hurt therewith, and were sentenced to transportation for periods ranging from seven to ten years. Mr. Dadysett with Mr. Manekshah appeared for the accused and Mr. M. C. Apte appeared for the Crown.

It appeared that the accused were Mahomedan Borahs of the village of Karmad in the Broach District, and were charged with rioting, being armed with deadly weapons, with murder, and with having caused grievous hurt. The Borahs of Karmad are divided into two factions, known by the names of Tinda and Sankhi. They bore towards one another a hereditary enmity, and every now and then there was some outbreak of hostility, ending frequently with bloodshed and murder. Three instances of the kind occurred in 1871. The accused in this case all belonged to the Tinda party. The fight in question took place on the morning of the 6th October last. There had been a skirmish on the pervious evening. The dispute arose by reason of some cattle belonging to a member of the Sankhi party having been allowed to graze in the field of a member of the Tinda party. The quarrel reached its climax in the Masjid Chuckla, which was said to be the usual battle-field of the contending parties. There was a renewal of hostilities on the morning of the 6th October last. The proximate cause of the riot was said by the Sankhi party to have been some insulting word spoken, possibly in jest, to one Bai Fati, which were resented by Abram Mahomed of the Sankhi party, who was at once set on and killed. The accused took part in the riot, having in their hand billhooks and sticks.

Mr. Justice Scott, in delivering the judgment of the court, said: In this appeal we are unable to accept the theory of the defence that the faction feeling of the two parties in the village of Karmad has led to the production of a mass of false evidence on which the seventeen accused have been improperly convicted. No doubt the evidence of the Sankhi witnesses must be weighed with great caution, as that party was not only in permanent strife with the Tindas, but it had also been beaten in a free fight with them the night before. But there is a considerable body of evidence in the case independent of party influence as well as certain important facts and circumstances. The murder and rioting now in question took place in full daylight on the morning of the 6th October last. The affray was began as follows:—A woman, Fati, belonging to a Sankhi family, complained to Abram Mahomed Bhawa that one of the Tindas had insulted her. He remonstrated with the Tindas, a group of whom were assembled. They set upon him, two held him, and other two struck him, one with a billhook, the other with a stick. The blow with the billhook was on the temple, and so violent that it caused death in a few days. Up to this point there is no evidence of any fighting between the two parties, although there was a crowd. There was apparently none of that confusion which makes identification difficult. The story of the murder is confirmed by several witnesses, including two outside the faction and by the dying declaration of the man Abram himself. A brother of the deceased says that he snatched the billhook from the hands of accused No. 1 and handed it to a police patel. The police patel confirms this statement as to the weapon. We agree with the judge as to the guilt of the accused No. 1, and those who acted with him in this particular assault. The other alleged acts of violence, in addition to the charge of rioting, were the assaults on Ahmed Akhu, Wali Mahomed, and Bapu. The first, that on Ahmed Akhu, might have also ended in death. As it was, he lay in a dangerous state for many days. These attacks followed quickly on the attack on the man Abram, but it is not clear they happened before that fighting began. The evidence of identification, however, in Ahmed Akhu's case is strong, and we agree with the judge as regards the guilt of those of the accused concerned in it. By this time, on the evidence of several witnesses, fight had begun. The Sankhi party, to which the injured men belonged, got upon the roofs of two houses and flung down tiles. Brick bats were thrown from both sides, and, no doubt, there must have been great confusion. We have some doubt in consequence as to the evidence of identification. This doubt is increased by the exclusion of evidence of the statements of witnesses taken down at the time, which is stated to differ from their subsequent testimony. The exclusion was caused by a too rigid interpretation of the Evidence Act (sections 159-160). The chief constable had taken down at the time the statements of witnesses, and was cross-examined as to whether those statements were consistent with what the witnesses had afterwards said. He was referred to the writing in order to refresh his memory as to what they said at the time, and he made no objection to its production and use. The judge laid down the rule as follows as to how far the document could be so used:—"Only what you recollect to have been stated before you, after a reference to your *tipan*, is to be included in your answer." Upon this the chief constable replied that "his memory is not helped by the *tipan*, and that he cannot remember whether the statement was or was not made to him." We think the Judge should then have explained section 159, and told the witness that although he had no "specific recollection" of the facts mentioned in the document, he might still testify to them if he was sure that the facts were correctly recorded in it. This was not done, and a question whether he did not record the statements was excluded. This direction of the Judge may have excluded evidence tending to weaken the testimony of identification by reason of the numbers assembled and the quantity of missiles thrown, and we are bound to give weight to this consideration. But apart from this consideration, the evidence we have before us is not, as regards the whole body of the accused, sufficiently conclusive to exclude doubt as regards the proper identification of all of them. The policeman Amir says 200 people were there. Other witnesses say missiles were thrown on both sides, and it must have been difficult to tell what really happened. We do not think it right to trust the evidence of mere identification unsupported by other facts, and we are therefore unable to agree with the Sessions Judge in accepting the statements as to all the accused being present when there are no special circumstances to corroborate the evidence. Examining the record on this principle, we find accused Nos. 1 to 7 all proved, by a concurrence of testimony, to have been concerned in the assaults on the deceased or Akber, and we find in the same way No. 1 to have been the person who struck the fatal blow. A witness belonging to neither side in the same way speaks to Wali Mahomed being struck by Nos. 8, 9, and 10. This is confirmed by witness No. 11, who helped Wali, when wounded, to get away. The evidence of Bapu and Abram Amijee having been struck is, in our opinion, too slight. This frees Nos. 11 to 17, nor is there sufficient to implicate No. 18. In thus agreeing with the judge as regards the majority of the accused, we are influenced not only by the evidence of the prosecution, but also by the fact that the accused produced no evidence whatever either to support their *alibi* or to exculpate them in other ways, although evidence might have been easily obtained in their favour if they really took no part in the affray. The judge has inflicted exemplary sentences, and as this village Karmad has borne a bad character for lawlessness and violence for many years last, we think he was right in doing so. The fatal blow struck by prisoner No. 1 was of great violence, the weapon so used was of a deadly character, and there was no justification for the attack that ought in any way to influence the court. We therefore confirm the sentence of death.

Their lordships confirmed the conviction and sentence of death passed upon the first accused. The sentences passed upon eight of the other accused were also confirmed, while the sentences passed upon the remaining eight were reversed, and they were ordered to be set at liberty.

THE SURAT FIRE RELIEF FUND.

THE following subscriptions were received in the Bank of Bombay yesterday on account of the above fund:—

	Rs.	a.
The officers and employes of the New Oriental Bank Corporation, Limited ...	47	0
Mr. Muncherji Dorabji Ishapuria, of Hyderabad, Deccan	100	0
Kurimbhoy Ebrahim	750	0
Lalloobhoy Mulchand	501	0
Messrs. Cawasji Dinshaw Brothers	500	0
Messrs. Haji Tar Mahomed Salley Mahomed and sons	200	0
Mr. Nagardas Purmanandas	51	0
Dr. Edalji Nasserwanji	25	0
Total...	2,174	0
Amount previously acknowledged ...	61,377	2
Grand Total	63,551	2

We have been informed that Sir Theodore Hope has authorised Rao Bahadur Jugjiwandas Khooshaldas of Surat to contribute Rs. 1,500 for the benefit of the sufferers from the recent disastrous fire at Surat.

On a requisition from the French Government of Pondicherry, the Collector of South Arcot, as British Agent, recently surrendered an individual, under sentence of imprisonment by the French Court, who had taken refuge in British territory. As the offence for which the fugitive was convicted was not punishable under any section specified in the schedule of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act of 1879, the Collector enquired of the Madras Government whether persons convicted by French Courts and taking refuge in British territory, may be surrendered in future without regard to the original offence of which they were convicted. The Government replied that regard should be had to the nature of the offence with which the person escaped to British territory was originally charged. The Collector's attention was drawn to a Government order of 1872, in which the word "offence" is stated to mean only offences of a grave character. This distinction is to be borne in mind whether the fugitive has been only charged with one or both charges and convicted of an offence in French territory.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDING.

A MEETING of the Municipal Corporation was held on Monday, the Hon. Mr. R. M. Sayani presiding. There were also present:—Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Captain Sir Henry Morland, Major H. O. Selby, Lieut.-Col A. B. Portman, Colonel G. L. C. Merewhether, Khan Bahadoor Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban, Drs. Thomas Blaney and Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. H. C. Burder, J. R. Duxbury, A. M. Gubbay, J. F. Fernandez, E. B. Carroll, G. Cotton, R. Gilbert, Harold King, G. W. Roughton, A. G. Viegas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar, Dhamodar Thakersi Mulji, Dinshaw Eduljee Vacha, Hasambhai Visram, Harkisondas Narotumdas, Jugmohundas Vundravandas, Jamsedjee Kharsedjee Kama, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Jaya Karadi Linga, Jiawnjee Jamsheljee Mody, Kaikhosro Nowrojee Kabrajee, K. M. Shroff, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Messrs. Manekjee Behramjee Dadabhai, Narotamdas Govardhandas, Shivajee Dharmajee, Bhugwandass Narotumdass, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, Framjee Dorabjee Divecha, Jamsetjee Palonjee Kapadia, Muljee Bhowanidas Bharbhaya, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Nowrojee Beiramjee Suntook, Narayen Ganesh Chandavarkar, Purshotamdas Mungaldas Nathubhoy, Rahimtula Khairaz, Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhai, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, and Vandrawandas Parshotamdas.

Colonel Merewether proposed, in accordance with his notice of motion, that the following payments to Mr. Stevens be made: (1) That in accordance with sanction already given percentage now due for preparing preliminary sketches, designs, general drawings (plans, elevations, and sections), approximate estimate, and description of the new municipal buildings, at the rate of 1¼ per cent. on Rs. 9,36,350, the amount of the approximate estimate, Rs. 17,086. (2) Balance of fees, Rs. 31,731-6-0, being 3¼ per cent. on estimate, 11 instalments during this year, at Rs. 755-8-0 per mensem, Rs. 8,310-8-0. Further payment not yet sanctioned, percentage which will be due on the delivery of bills of quantities and detailed estimate, say in September next, at 1¼ per cent. on approximate estimate, Rs. 9,76,350, Rs. 14,645. He said the authority given by the Corporation was that Mr. Stevens should be employed at the usual charge of 5 per cent. That usual charge was what was laid down by the Royal Institute of British Architects. He had heard it said that it meant the usual rate obtaining in Bombay. He thought that if the work were put up to auction, they would find a very considerable variation in the rates, and therefore it could not be said that there was anything like a fixed rate in Bombay. If extra work, such as taking out quantities, was to be done, it must be separately paid for according to the rules of the Institute. It had been suggested that such extra work should be done by the Engineering Department of the Municipality. In the first place that department was very much undermanned, and in the second place in England there was a special class of men to do it, and the probability was that there would be nobody in the Engineer's Department who would be fully qualified for the work. Even if the work were to be done by others, Mr. Stevens would have to be constantly consulted and paid for, so that nothing would be gained by adopting that course. The architect himself was the person who knew exactly what he wanted, and what the building was to cost, and

work of constructing the municipal hall was to be carried out.

Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban seconded the amendment.

Mr. E. B. Carrol said he would vote against Mr Mehta's amendment, his principal objection being that it not only postponed the consideration of the payment of the 1½ per cent., but also postponed the settlement of the whole question, which the Corporation had specially met that day to decide. The position was this. Mr. Stevens had given them a design and also approximate estimates. If they were to let the work to contractors on certain scheduled rates for masonry, cut-stone, and ornamental work, &c., they, not knowing accurately how much of each class of work there would be in the building; might find on totalling up all these sums that the estimates were very much exceeded. But if they were to entrust that work to the architect, who had every detail of the building at his fingers' ends, he would take out the quantities in every wall, arch, and pillar, and every part of the work in stone and wood, and as he went on, being responsible for his estimate, he would try to keep as near the estimates as he possibly could. If he thought the actuals would exceed the estimates, he might equalize them by reducing, for instance, the ornamention here and there. He could thus adjust his quantities of each class of work so accurately that the estimate would be found in the end to be a thoroughly reliable one.

Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker said it would be desirable that the Corporation should lay down that in inviting contracts the contractor should be required to follow out the details of the specifications, if the Corporation was going to pay something like Rs. 15,000 for taking out the quantities. He then proposed a rider to Mr. Gilbert's proposition that in investing contracts for the work, one of the conditions should be to require the contractors to follow out the detailed specifications of quantities.

Mr. Gilbert accepted the rider.

The Municipal Commissioner was very glad to find that as regarded the first part of Colonel Merewether's resolution there appeared to be very little dispute. Every one must be of the same mind that it would be absolutely necessary to have detailed estimates prepared by some one or another. He would go further than that and say that by far the most satisfactory course would be to have them prepared either by Mr. Stevens or by his authority. He was in favour of Colonel Merewether's proposition, but if there was any difficulty in the mind of the majority of the Corporation as to passing the second part of Colonel Merewether's proposition, then he (the Commissioner) asked the meeting not to pass Mr. Gilbert's amendment, but to accept that of Mr. Mehta. Although Mr. Gilbert thought that Mr. Stevens would accept his proposal, he (the Commissioner) could himself give no such guarantee as he had received no official intimation from Mr. Stevens that he would accept the remuneration in the way proposed by Mr. Gilbert. According to Mr. Gilbert's proposal, the whole thing would have to stand over, but he (the Commissioner) thought the effect of Mr. Mehta's amendment would be to sanction the rate of 5 per cent and to defer only the question of the extra payment of 1½ per cent. If Mr. Stevens were to agree to include all the extra work he would have to do in the 1½ per cent that was proposed to be given to him, according to Mr. Gilbert'sproposal, there would be no difficulty in agreeing to it. But the Commissioner said he feared it was extremely unlikely that Mr. Stevens would accept the proposal, and in that case it would be a great pity to pass it.

Major Selby said he would vote for Colonel Merewether's proposition, because, although he thought that the business was rather bungled at first, they were more or less—whether legally or not he could not tell, but certainly morally—bound to accept these terms. (Hear, hear.) He did not think there was any agreement on the part of Mr. Stevens to accept 6¼ per cent. in full payment. The total amount at issue was comparatively trifling, and he thought, therefore, that Colonel Merewether's proposition might very well be accepted by them.

Mr. Viegas supported Colonel Merewether's proposition.

Sir Henry Morland said he had taken the trouble to put a series of very searching questions to Mr. Stevens, to which he had received written replies. These replies, when read to the Standing Committee at their last meeting, had entirely satisfied that body, with the exception of one member, who demurred on the ground that the term "usual rate" was intended to mean the rate prevailing in Bombay. Sir Henry then quoted largely from the following answers he had received from Mr. Stevens:—

1. If you were employed as whole-time architect for the work, would it, or not fall within the scope of your duties to take out the quantities and estimates now entered on the proposal, at Rs. 14,645?—As an architect it would not necessarily fall within my scope to prepare the bills of quantities and estimates, but as an architect and surveyor it would, for which I should require proper professional and clerical office establishment.

N. B.—In England there are specially trained architectural quantity surveyors, and these are very frequently architects who prepare quantities and estimates for the buildings they have to supervise, at the same rates as those who are distinct architectural quantity surveyors. Again, the designs, quantities, and estimates for the Government buildings in this Presidency are prepared by the architectural engineer and surveyor to Government, for which he has a special staff, and this practice has been followed, to my knowledge, for the last 22 years.

I may add that it has always been my practice, both in the Government and Railway services, to prepare my own estimates and quantities for buildings that I have had to supervise.

2. Give figures comparing your lowest monthly full-time salary with the remuneration now proposed?—I would accept Rs. 2,000 per month as an architect, Civil Engineer, and surveyor to the Municipality, exclusive of office establishment, provided I was made a permanent officer of the staff and was allowed to enjoy the privileges of their leave Rules and Pension Fund.

Cost under the usual professional rule.

	Rs.
3½ per cent. on Rs. 9,76,000	31,720
1½ per cent.	14,640
Rs.	46,360

Rs. 46,360 for 42 months .....Rs. 1,104 per month, exclusive of rent and office establishment.

3. Why is it necessary for you to take out quantities and estimates?—To enable me to arrive at the correct cost of each of the numerous items of construction, of which I am the best judge, having designed the building, and to enable me to control the expenditure on those items during construction.

4. Why cannot it be done in the Municipal Engineer's office to save expense?—Because they have not been trained to this *special* class of work, and it would be most unusual to do so. Special surveyors would have to be employed, and I should have to be constantly consulted professionally by them; so there would be no saving of expense.

5. If, in the latter case, you will not be responsible as you said, what will that matter?—It will matter in this way, that I shall not be responsible for excess of actual expenditure or any under-estimated items of work, nor for any expenditure required to be incurred for items necessary for the proper completion of the work omitted in the estimate by others, or for any expenditure caused through defective control of actual expenditure on items of work through an incorrect estimate.

6. Where does your real responsibility begin and end?—As an architect only, in seeing that the different items of work are carried out generally according to my plans and specification, and similarly to the class of work of other public buildings erected by me in Bombay, the rate per cubic foot, for the Municipal buildings having been based on the actual cost and contents of such buildings. As both architect and surveyor, I shall, in addition to the above, be responsible for all expenditure on items of work, and during the progress of the work it will be my duty to see that the actual qualities and cost of each item run close to those in the estimate; and this can be more thoroughly done by the architect and surveyor who prepares the estimate.

7. If the estimate computed by the Municipal Engineering Department comes to be more or less than our approximate estimate, what harm will happen?—If they under-estimate the quantities and value, it will obviously be impossible to complete the work according to my intention, as from the long experience I have had in these matters, I am confident the building cannot be erected in a sound and workmanlike manner for less. The estimate in that case would have to be gone through by me, which means extra expense for my services, besides the cost of the staff who prepare the estimate and quantities. On the other hand, if the quantities and value are over-estimated, it will be necessary for me to insist upon its being minutely examined by experts, as my cubical rate has been based on the *actual* quantities and cost of the public buildings executed under my supervision in Bombay.

Schedule of Charges of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

Section 12.—No additional remuneration is due for making an approximate estimate, such as may be obtained, for instance, by cubing out the contents. If a detailed estimate be required by the employer, an additional percentage charge may be made.

Section 15.—When an architect supplies builders with quantities on which to form tenders for executing his designs, he should do so with the concurrence of his employer, and it is desirable, when practicable, that the architect should be paid by him rather than by the builder, the cost of such extra labour not being included in the commission of 5 per cent.

Dr. Blaney said they were deliberating on a technical question—a question so technical that even the professional gentlemen were a little shaky on their foundations. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) They were asked to support this, that, and the other amendment. He did not care to go into any of the details, but he would just like to tell the Corporation how the matter struck him as a practical man. The effect of thd amendment was to put off the matter, and he (Dr. Blaney) was strongly opposed to any proposal that would involve further delay. He agreed with Colonel Merewether, Major Selby, and Mr. Carrol, who looked at the matter from a practical point of view and were in favour of settling it at once. If, however, the question were delayed, difficulties might crop up, and it might happen that the building, instead of being a credit to the Municipality, would be faulty in many respects. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar proposed an amendment to the effect that the Corporation sanction the remuneration to Mr. Stevens at the rate of 5 per cent. for doing the usual work, and that a committee, consisting of Messrs. Murzban, Watcha, Gordhandas, and Carrol, be appointed to consider, in consultation with the Municipal Commissioner and Mr. Stevens, the question of the payment of the 1½ per cent, the Committee being requested to submit their report within ten days.

Mr. K. N. Kabraji thought that as there would not be much work to be done before the monsoon, there was a long time for the Corporation to consider in what way these detailed quantities and estimates should be drawn and paid for. He felt bound to accept the highly scientific and technical explanation of Mr Murzban rather than the explanation offered by Sir Henry Morland. Because a certain association of architects in England had fixed a certain scale of charges, it was not fair that those charges should be sought to beforsted upon the Corporation for their acceptance. When the Corporation decided to have Mr. Stevens' services at the usual rate of 5 per cent., it was not intended that the rate should comprise the arbitrary scale of fees fixed by a certain association of architects in England, but that it was to be the usual rate at which architects in Bombay were employed.

Mr. Mehta here withdrew his amendment in favour of Mr. Chandavarkar's.

Colonel Merewether, in replying on the whole debate, said that it would be a great pity if the Corporation were to pass any resolution which would have the effect of causing any delay or to limit the fees to be paid to Mr. Stevens. In the first case, it was extremely desirable that the contract should be entered into as soon as possible, and that could not be done until the detailed quantities and estimates and specifications were prepared. Again, if the Corporation were to attempt to limit Mr. Stevens as to his fees, they would probably find that he would not be able under the rules of the Institute of which he was a Fellow, to accept any such compromise, and they would be in the uncomfortable position of having Mr. Stevens' designs without his being able to carry them out. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the difficulty pointed out by Mr. Murzban, that supposing the work took fifty months instead of forty-two months to be completed, he (the speaker) substituted the following instead of the second paragraph of his resolution:—

"Balance of fees, Rs. 31,731-6-0, being 3½ per cent on estimate; Rs. 19,527, being 2 per cent on detailed drawings and instructions, forms of contract and specification being provided, and 1½ per cent from time to time as payments are made to the contractor."

On a division Mr. Chandavarkar's amendment was rejected by 24 votes against 20, Mr. Gilbert's amendment being carried by 25 votes to 21.

The Corporation then adjourned.

SIR W. HARCOURT ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

A MEETING, under the auspices of the Home Rule Union, was held in St. James's Hall on the 11th April. There was a crowded attendance. The chair was taken by Professor Stuart, M. P.

Sir William Harcourt, on rising, was received with prolonged cheers. He said—On looking over the publications of the Home Rule Union, he found that the *Times* was not even original in the matter of the forged letters, for over 100 years ago just such another trick was played upon another popular leader, whose name was George Washington, who, in a letter to a friend, pointed out that certain letters had been alleged to have been discovered in a portmanteau, and purported to have been written by himself, the object being to cast suspicion upon his character. So it was in the present instance. The object to defeat Home Rule by blasting the character of the Irish leaders had been persistently pursued for some years past by fair means and foul. All the machinery of government was set in motion; the police, the resident magistrates, the gaols were ransacked for murderers to bear witness against the Irish members. The Government shrank from nothing. For that purpose all considerations of moderation and fair play usually employed in criminal prosecutions were cast aside. It was said that the Bar was going to uphold the action of the Attorney General. But the judgment of no profession could influence the public conscience of mankind on such a question as this. It was not from the Bar that the people of England required to take the elementary rules of justice and fairness. They were quite competent to form an entirely unprofessional opinion for themselves. The case for the defence had now been opened by Sir Charles Russell in a speech which would remain as a monument of forensic eloquence. Under that speech the whole of that fabric of calumny by which the Irish representatives were to be destroyed was crumbling into dust, and he thought it was the last private brief that any Attorney General would hold in such a case (cheers). The Unionists had staked the whole of their fortune on one card, and they had lost. It was not for want of shuffling (cheers and laughter), nor even of marking the cards (renewed cheers). But he did not know what better they would have been if they had succeeded. The Government had made the Coercion Act perpetual; but was it going to be perpetual? (No.) No, it would last exactly as long as the present Parliament; and these men, who trembled in their shoes at the very name of Dissolution, knew that the system, if the English people were consulted upon it, would not last a year. No, it would not last a month if they had an opportunity of condemning it. Resolute government, as at present carried out, was simply a fine phrase for brutal government. Why was it that there had been within the last few days a modification of this resolute and brutal government? It was because the Government knew the people of England would not stand it, because they had found that resolute government would not pay, that they must strike the "top hamper," or else they would go to the bottom (cheers). Resolute government was, however, not absolutely extinct. At Letterkenny, Mr. Balfour had had a new invention, the last development of resolute government. It was "an iron-hooped spiked battering-ram, 15 feet long, on a four-wheeled ram carriage, the ram suspended by chains from four iron uprights, well armed horizontally, while the rammers are protected by a wall of sheet iron" (shame). That was the manner of government in Ireland by Great Britain in the nineteenth century! A good deal would be said about it in Parliament, and he hopad also out of Parliament (cheers). This last patent of Mr. Balfour might be called "the Unionist's daughter" (laughter), or it might be christened "Balfour's maiden;" or, not to deprive the Liberal Unionists of their share, they might call it "Chamberlain's Tenant Protector" (renewed laughter). The feature of to-day was the incorruptible nature of the Irish representation. The Government could make nothing of that, and, therefore, they fell back on the land question. They were going to buy the landlords out. (No.) He did not see why the English taxpayer should bear such an immense burden in order to bribe the Irish landlords to leave Ireland. A more economical plan would be to make the Irish landlords do what they ought to do in Ireland (cheers). After all, the simple solid policy of Home Rule still held the field (cheers). It became hourly more evident that on that principle Ireland could alone be settled. The Unionists now had begun to fight amon gat themselves in their head-quarters at Birmingham. They might judge of Mr. Chamberlain's capacity to lead a party or to govern a nation by the sagacity he had shown and the confidence he had inspired in the great town in which he once reigned. There was an old saying that an empty sack could not stand upright. The Liberal Unionist sack at Birmingham and elsewhere was in a state of collapse, and they were down on their knees to the Tories to save them from disaster and disgrace. They might be saved, but it would be on the condition of their bondage. They would become subordinate actors, a sort of political under-student to the Tories (laughter). It was to protest against the principles and practices of such a Government as the present that the Home Rule Union existed, to enlighten the intelligence, to appeal to the conscience of the nation against a system which was a dishonour to the English name. To this cause their energies would be given in the brighter hopes of the present; and in the reconciliation of peoples too long estranged, they would find in future their great and rich reward (cheers).

Mr. Sexton also spoke, and a resolution was adopted thanking the Home Rule Union for diffusing information on the Irish Question.

A NEW MISSIONARY POLICY FOR INDIA.

I.

"A FRIEND of missions" is contributing a series of articles to the *Methodist Times* on a new Missionary Policy for India. His first article is headed "Try democratic methods," and he writes as follows:—

On the 27th of May, 1830, Alexander Duff landed in Calcutta. In six short weeks this extraordinary man, then 24 years of age, had completed, to his own satisfaction, his investigations into existing missionary methods, and had concluded, as his biographer states, "that the method of his operations must be different from that of all his predecessors in India." On the 13th of July in the same year his college was opened—an institution which was destined to revolutionise missionary policy in the East, and to inaugurate that development of higher education which is so important a factor in the India of to-day. For half a century the policy of this great Scotsman has received an unquestioning approval from all the leading missionary societies. This policy was to substitute for the existing evangelistic work amongst the lower classes of Indian society an educational work amongst the Brahmans. It was maintained that in this way Hinduism would be attacked at its heart, that when once the influence of Western science and philosophy had been brought to bear upon the philosophy and pseudo-science of Hinduism, the whole system would crumble to the dust; and over and above all else, that as the Brahmans were the recognised leaders of Hindu life, their conversion would be speedily followed by the conversion of the whole nation. In urging the claims of his work upon the people of Scotland, Dr. Duff thus stated his expectations: "We shall, with the blessing of God, devote our time and strength to the preparing of a mine, and the setting of a train which shall one day explode and tear up the whole from its lowest depths."

Instead of the realisation of this vision, we see in India to-day a great effort ending in disastrous failure. Instead of an explosion within the citadel of Brahmanism, as the result of missionary work, we witness the walls of that citadel crumbling beneath the influence of the "Zeit Geist," built up again in a new form and with a new strength by the young Brahmans educated in our missionary colleges. As the Madras *Hindu*, as recently as the 25th of last February, said, "The effect of the secular education which we have been receiving has been an attempt to remodel Hinduism on a strong, firm, popular basis, and this result is due not to the exertions of our old Sastries (for they are to be found nowhere), but to the steady efforts of our young men from schools and colleges."

The missionary policy of the men who preceded Alexander Duff being based on Christ's rule, "To the poor the Gospel is preached," tended to the uplifting of the lower castes, and the creation of a powerful Indian Christian democracy. This policy of educating the Brahmans has enabled a haughty and exclusive caste to substitute an intellectual ascendancy for the spiritual supremacy possessed by their fathers. There is no greater danger to the National Movement in India, than that it should be dominated by a Brahmanical caucus, and if that result ever does ensue it will be due to the carrying out of the policy of Alexander Duff.

The majority of Indian missionaries have little idea, the English religious public have no idea, how large a proportion of the missionary funds expended in higher education goes to the education of the Hindu aristocracy. I am indebted for the following important statistics to an admirable article entitled, "Shall we Educate the Brahmans?" by the Rev. F. W. Gostick in the October number of *The Harvest Field*. Mr. Gostick states that whilst the native Christians constitute 2½ per cent. of the total population of the Madras Presidency, and the Brahmans 3½ per cent. or half as many more, the proportion of Brahmans who are being at present educated in missionary colleges is 67 per cent. of the total number of students, whilst the proportion of native Christians who are thus benefitting educationally from the existence of missionary colleges is only 7 per cent. The case is not quite so bad in the secondary schools, but even here there are thirty-seven Brahmans to every ten Christians. But this does not at all cover the whole case as formulated by Mr. Gostick against our present policy. Whilst the Brahmans are only 3½ per cent. of the population, the Vaisyas and Sudras (middle classes) are 59½ per cent., and 'other Hindus' (lower classes) are 28½ per cent., yet the missionary colleges only contain twenty-two students of the middle classes and six of the lower classes, to every sixty-seven Brahman students. The secondary schools contain forty-three students of the middle classes and two of the lower-classes, to every thirty-seven Brahmans. Mr. Gostick well observes, "There should surely be some overwhelming reason to account for the fact that missionary societies are spending 37 per cent. of the large sum which they annually spend on secondary education, and 67 per cent of the amount spent on colleges, on this small class, and also for the fact that so many of the societies' most able men should be given to this work."

But unfortunately the arguments to be deduced from half a century's experience afford no such "overwhelming reason" for the present expenditure, but rather tell heavily against it. The record of actual conversions in the high schools and colleges which have been carried on by Dr. Duff and his successors is lamentably brief. A few names such as Ram Chandra Bose, of Lucknow, Kali Churn Bannerjee, of Calcutta, and N. Subramania Iyer, of Madras, stand prominently forward, the more prominently on account of their very rarity. But it may well be doubted where the Mission high schools and colleges can show an average number of Brahman conversions of one for each school and college for every five years of their existence. Meanwhile they have been diverting from Evangelistic work the energies and talents of at least three-fourths of the ablest men sent out by all the Protestant missionary societies. It is claimed for them that they have been leavening Indian thought with the ethics of Christianity. In this contention there is no doubt some force, but on the other hand, it must be remembered that Christianity has no more pronounced foes in India to-day than many of the Brahmans who are indebted for their education to Christian liberality. The men who are organising Hindu tract societies, and endeavouring in every possible way to promote an anti-Christian renaissance of Hindu thought and feeling, have a numberless instances graduated from the missionary colleges. This very fact enables them to parody and travesty the history and teaching of our Scriptures in a fashion that would have been impossible to them, if young Duff's six weeks' investigations had led him to follow in the track of his predecessors.

It is unnecessary to point out to any who have given even a cursory study to the conditions of Indian life the close parallel which exists between the Pharisees of Judæa and the Brahmans of India. If Christ and His apostles had adopted the policy now pursued by so many Indian missionary societies, they would have attacked Judism in its citadel by devoting all their energies to the conversion of the Pharisees. But we know that, whilst Christ uttered His scathing rebukes to the Pharisees, the glad tidings were ever proclaimed to the multitudes who "knew not the law" and were "cursed," to the Pariahs of Palestine. And it is time that the missionary societies of England and America looked this question full in the face, acknowledged the failure of Duff's policy, and declared their determination to return to the simpler and more apostolic methods pursued by the earlier evangelists of India. If one half of the men and the funds devoted to the education of the Brahmans had been employed in giving the same high education and training to our poor Indian converts, the native Protestant Church in South India, if not in Bengal and Bombay, would have before now taken the foremost position in the Presidency, and native Christians would have occupied half the position of honour and emolument. If the other half of the men and the money thus employed had been consecrated to the work of winning the masses of the people, the glorious history of the Tinnevelly Mission would have been repeated over and over again in all parts of India. Great as has been the loss of time and waste of money, it is not too late to remedy largely the errors into which our missionary pioneers have fallen. We are told "Experimentia docet." Let our great missionary societies now show that they have learned from the experience of the last fifty years. Let them devote the money now expended in higher education partly to primary school for the masses of the people and partly to development of native agencies. Let them send their best men to the work of preaching the Gospel. In a word, let them try democratic methods. The societies which have the courage thus to act will find themselves supported gladly and ungrudgingly by the great Christian democracies of England, Scotland, and America.

THERE are eight cats on the staff of the Midland Railway. The expenses connected with them are regularly shown in the accounts of the company. These lucky felines have under their charge, according to the season of the year, from one to three or four hundred thousand empty corn sacks. The holes in the sacks which are eaten by the rats, which are not eaten by the cats, are darned by twelve women, who are kept constantly employed.

A PLEA FOR LADY DOCTORS.

A VIENNA correspondent of the *Daily News* sends the following plea for Lady Doctors who are looked upon in Austria as very remarkable people indeed:—

There was much expectation among the cultivated women of Vienna when it was announced that Madame Kerschbaumer, M.D., would come from Salzburg, where she practises as an oculist. Still more interesting was the announcement that she would hold a lecture, the proceeds of which were to be given to the Society for Promoting the Classical Education of Girls. In Austria, where girls are not admitted to the public grammar schools, where vague reports of American ladies who attend anatomy lectures reach us from time to time, the mere sight of a female doctor was sure to attract large numbers to the lecture.

The assembly room of the Industrial Union was filled to overflowing by an audience of at least a thousand listeners, two-thirds of whom were ladies, whilst doctors and medical students lined the walls and filled every corner. That the "Frau Doktorin" was to be taken seriously was proved by the presence of Prof. von Schrotter, and several other specialists, besides some of the directors of the Vienna hospitals. Dr. Kerschbaumer is an attractive woman, with refined manners; she was fashionably dressed, and without any of the eccentricities usually attributed to the female student, and yet she belongs to what we are wont to think the worst class of emancipated women. She is of Russian origin, and has studied and taken her degree in Switzerland. She stated that her lecture would be an answer to two questions which have lately been much discussed. The first is: Is the study of medicine by women a necessity? and the second, Will women be able to adequately fulfil the duties of doctors when they have successfully completed their studies? The lecturer answered, "Yes," unconditionally to both. She then proceeded to show from history and by statistics, that there have been female doctors at all times, that of all the branches of science to which women have devoted their faculties, medicine has always been their predilection, and the science in which they were most successful. In modern times the Swiss Universities were the first to open their lecture-rooms to women, and Dr. Kerschbaumer, with much eloquence and feeling, referred to her studies at the Alma Mater Bernensis, where she took her degree; and to the city of Berne, where she practised for several years. She told us that between 1872 and 1882, out of 1,091 female medical students 700 took their degree. In Russia Alexander II. had admitted female students to the universities, but on account of their Nihilistic tendencies, his successor closed the gates of learning to women altogether. The historical part of the lecture ended with the surprising statement that in the United States of America there were at present 3,000 female doctors, earning an annual income of from five to twenty thousand dollars each. The Frau Doktorin then set herself to show that in many cases a female doctor is most decidedly to be preferred to a man. The noblest woman will suffer long and patiently before confiding to a man what ails her. How many diseases are for this reason alone allowed to develop till they become incurable? As children's doctors, too, women are to be preferred. Most children are fretful in days of sickness, and the male doctor can seldom manage them without the interference of mother or nurse. The patience with which a woman will win a child's confidence is unattainable by a man. A small child has spent so little of its life in the presence of men, and it has in every hour of distress been comforted by a woman's voice, that it naturally shrinks from the male docter when it is sick in bed. Doctor Kerschbaumer then spoke of her own experience, which teaches her that women are exceedingly well qualified to be oculists. They have the gifts of observation and of long and patient perseverance. Professor Ferdinand von Arlt, whose pupil Frau Kerschbaumer is proud to call herself, freely admitted that for operations of the eye a woman's hand is preferable, if it be as well trained as the man's, by reason of its smallness, lightness, and softness.

The next objection which calls for refutation is that woman lacks the physical force to do a doctor's work, even if she has made herself mistress of the science. But here a rational education may greatly alter things from their present state. Are not women distinguished in sports of all kinds? Do they not ride, skate, fence, and row? And do not women of the lower classes, when necessity demands it, accomplish a full man's share of labour? Does not a hospital nurse's work tax the physical powers quite as much as the doctor's? In the war of 1877 there was a great need for doctors and assistants in the Russian army, and fourteen female medical students were allowed to go South with the troops. At first the soldiers smiled contemptuously at the "maiden doctors," as they called them. But after the very first battle, things took a different turn. Doctors who, after having with soft and skilful hands withdrawn the ball from the smarting wound, were not too proud to act as nurses and spend their leisure in amusing or soothing their patients, without asking for other rest or relaxation. Such doctors could only be found among the girl students. Alexander II. when he visited the hospitals heard these accounts from the wounded, and his words of praise were warm. He took the medals from his own coat and fixed them on the breasts of the blushing women doctors. Two of them afterwards fell on the field of battle as they were carrying wounded soldiers to a shelter. The lecturer next dealt with the argument that medical practice interferes with the duties of married life, that it makes women inattentive wives and negligent mothers. The Frau Doktorin, though herself happily married, is proud to say experience shows that the female doctor seldom marries. The few female doctors who have married have chosen men of the same profession, and then a division of work takes place. This has been done in Frau Kerschbaumer's own case. She is the directress of a small hospital of sixty patients, and her husband superintends the treatment of the out-door patients. Another argument used by the opponents of the admission of women to a medical career is that this science of all others will make them hard and unwomanly. Doctor Kerschbaumer said her own experience supplied her with the best arguments against this contention. "Where," she asked, "has a woman better opportunities of becoming acquainted with human misery, with distress in its most touching form, than by the bedside of the sick and the dying? A woman whose heart is in her work is sure not to be content with the restoration of physical health. Who so qualified to tell the sorrowful tale of a poor patient to the wealthy, who so eloquent in a prayer for the wretched, who so likely to have the prayer granted?" She does not think that women will be the sufferers by exchanging a modern novel for a medical treatise, or their embroidery and piano for serious work that may benefit hundreds. Besides, it is not every woman's lot to be protected by strong and loving men: some must shift for themselves. To these the Frau Doktorin's advice is to try their best, even if they obtain but little encouragement at first. It is but natural that the men should be somewhat nervous at the idea of a number of new competitors. But it should be remembered that we are told in all other branches of work that competition affords the best incentive to all great and successful effort. Why not in this case?" The Frau Doktorin concluded—"Give us room! that is, give us equal rights, and we will find the right way, and show ourselves worthy of the confidence placed in us. In the meantime, the brave pioneers of women's equal rights must nerve themselves to strenuous exertions, remembering the adage, "Per aspera ad astra."

STRANGE CONFESSIONS OF A DEPUTY.

M. ROHONCZY, the Hungarian Deputy, who recently fired a pistol at a man in the hall of the Hungarian Houses of Parliament on the 10th ult., humbly craved the Assembly's forgiveness for having committed his rash act. He it designated as a blemish on the escutcheon of the Hungarian Parliament, a remark which was confirmed by all present. He went on to explain that he was abnormally excitable, and confessed that eight years ago he had meditated an attempt on the Premier's life, to be followed by suicide. Rushing into M. Tisza's room he put his revolver to the Premier's forehead, saying "You shall die, for you are a man devoid of honour." M. Tisza, he said never moved, but answered "If I am that, kill me by all means." M. Rohonczy was so struck by the Premier's quiet fearlessness that he threw the revolver away, and begged his pardon. "M. Tisza has never told anyone of this, but I am telling you that you may all admire him and condemn me. There was a scene of great excitement when M. Rohonczy had said this. Some members exclaimed that he ought to be confined in an asylum. Even his own friends said that firing a revolver in the defence of a helpless old man was no crime, but telling stories proving oneself to be a criminal was madness. Finally, it was almost unanimously resolved to deliver up M. Rohonczy to the Courts of Justice.

THE Duke of Cambridge is to go to Brussels in June, to unveil the monument which has been erected in the principal cemetery there over the graves of the British officers who died of wounds received a Quatre Bras and Waterloo.

POLITICS IN ENGLAND.

BANQUET TO MR. W. H. SMITH.

A COMPLIMENTARY banquet was given to Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., the First Lord of the Treasury, on the 10th April, at the Merchant Taylors' Hall, London, by the merchants, bankers, and men of business of the City, in order to manifest their high appreciation of the very able and efficient manner in which he had conducted the business of the House of Commons.

Mr. W. H. Smith, on rising, was received with loud cheers. He thanked the company for the unusual honour that they had conferred upon him, as a man who was not conscious of having deserved it at their hands. ("No.") The chairman had stated that he (Mr. Smith) had stepped into the breach to discharge an important duty; but he simply responded to the call made upon him by his colleagues and friends. He claimed no honour for doing what was simply his duty as an Englishman. It was the mystery of his life how he had, proceeding from amongst City men, been placed in such a great position of responsiblity and authority. God knew that he did not seek that position for himself, and that he had never sought office and honour; but he had never felt at liberty to decline to undertake a duty when it was imposed upon him. (Hear, hear.) A great task and duty was imposed upon the leader of the House, and it would be one which he would be utterly unable to support or justify if it were not for the support of those men to whom reference had been made. His hon. friend had spoken of the Liberal Unionists. They reminded him of Lord Macaulay's words—

Then none were for a party,
Then all were for the State.

Two years ago men in the time of danger, men who had been for party, threw in their fortunes with the State, and he honoured and acknowledged the assistance of those men. Their support had enabled the Government to do that which they believed was calculated to maintain the interests of the country, and the integrity of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. (Cheers.) But the battle was still raging, and the victory would be theirs if only the merchants, the bankers, the manufacturers of England, and the City of London—those who had the greatest stake in the prosperity and interests of the Empire, would feel it to be their duty to take part in the strife in which they were engaged, and influence others to feel the magnitude of the interests involved. (Cheers.) It was no party strife, and if he sought to inform them as to the circumstances and conditions, and the dangers involved in the issues submitted to the country, he would refer them to the speeches of Mr. Gladstone, Sir W. Harcourt and Sir G. Trevelyan from 1880 up 1885. These gentlemen then spoke of facts to which they knew, and which they communicated to the public from Parliament and platform, and on which they challenged the verdict of the country in their favour, believing they were justified in the denunciations which they launched forth. If they were justified in the invectives which they used from 1880 to 1885 against those with whom they were now in alliance, why had they come round to call black white? (Cheers) No political exigency of a party character could justify public men bartering the interests of the country or calling evil right or justice. During the last few days evidence had been given of the views which those held who maintained that the country should be broken up. They had said it was not good for the country that business should be proceeded with, and they had endeavoured to impede public business by all means in their power. (Hear, hear.) He quite agreed with Mr. Gladstone that the time of the House of Commons was not that of private members nor of the Government even, but belonged to the public. No party was justified in placing itself in the way of the transaction of public business. There had been a desire to impede public time so that they might all go back to the country and take its verdict, but with a majority of 80 or 90 votes (including the Liberal Unionists) and rising to 100 when all the supporters of the Government were in attendance, they would decline to disorganise the business of the country, and would disregard the advice to go through all the dangers and perils of a general election. Any Ministry which simply sought to save themselves from the annoyances to which they were daily subjected by exposing the country to the evils and dangers of a general election before there was a necessity for it, would, in his judgment, be guilty of the greatest neglect of duty, and would almost deserve to be impeached. (Hear, hear.) They were bound to endure what they might be called upon to endure in the way of obloquy and annoyance, trouble, fatigue, and exhaustion, but they knew they had a duty to the country, and the Government felt grateful that assemblies of men of business and of most intelligence supported it in the efforts it was making to lead the country into peace. (Cheers.) It was true that the merchants, bankers, and men of business of that great city had a great interest in good government. Good government was essential to the prosperity of the country, and good government depended upon to some extent the strength, the ability, and the capacity of those charged with its responsibility. One feature of the Opposition in the present day was to endeavour to exhaust Ministers of the Crown and make good government almost beyond the power of man. That was a condition which the country would have to consider, for at no time was there a greater demand made upon the health and strength of those whose duty required their constant attendance in the House of Commons. There were ministers at the head of great departments with all the qualities necessary for any great institution or enterprise, who were engaged from an early hour in the morning at their offices, and then detained in the House of Commons frequently till half-past twelve or one o'clock in the morning. He would ask whether those conditions were so favourable as the people of England would desire for the good government and administration of the departments. In America, France, Germany and Austria, Ministers were not subjected to this tremendous strain. The interests of the country demanded that some relief should be given to whoever was in charge of the great departments. He was deeply sensible of the honour paid him. He had passed fifty years in work—half of it in the cultivation and forwarding of his own interests and the latter half of it in the service of his country in the House of Commons. (Hear, hear.) If at times he had feelings of disgust at the difficulties with which one had to contend, and at the absence of the complete devotion to country for which they had a right to look in the representatives of the people, occasions like this—the appreciation of one's fellow-citizens—was ample reward to one who had certainly no expectation of receiving honour, and who would have shrunk from such an honour if he could and dared to have done it. (Cheers.)

THE ESCAPE OF THE CALLIOPE.

A SYDNEY (New South Wales) correspondent writes:—"Her Majesty's ship Calliope arrived here this morning from Apia, Samoa, bringing full confirmation of the terrible and destructive hurricane last month, and particulars of her own wonderful escape from the face which befel the American and German men-of-war. The captain of the Calliope states that the ship's barometers gave due warning of the approaching storm, but no one supposed it would be more serious than others which had been previously experienced. The usual precautions, however, were taken. Even when the barometer had fallen unusually low, and the hurricane was almost at its height, some natives on board the Calliope declared that it was nothing more than an ordinary storm. The hurricane increased in fury every hour, and at length it became evident that the Calliope, in her then position, would not be able much longer to stand against it. Already one after another the cables of four out of her five anchors had parted before the heavy strain, and the vessel had commenced to drift. One anchor alone was holding her, and that was perceptibly dragging. For a while the captain thought the best plan would be to beach the Calliope on a soft patch to which, he thought, he could guide her. But such tremendous seas were running, that it seemed impossible that any ship could hold together for long after being run ashore. The captain, therefore, determined to risk everything in an attempt to reach the open sea beyond the dangerous reefs. The remaining anchor was cast loose, and the Calliope's head turned towards the most practicable opening in the line of reefs. The wind at the moment was blowing with tremendous force. The Calliope's engines, capable of steaming at a speed of 15 knots, seemed almost powerless, and, as a matter of fact, the highest speed attained in the teeth of the storm was half a knot an hour, at which rate the vessel gradually got out of the dangerous harbour. The Vandalia, of the American Squadron, was still holding by her anchors, and the Calliope twice collided with her, but, fortunately, without serious damage to either vessel. The Calliope, however, sprung her fore-yard, damaged her head and stern, and lost all her boats except one, partly by the collisions and partly by the storm. The Calliope did not lose a single man. One seaman was seriously hurt, but his injuries are not considered dangerous. Thousands of people have flocked to see the Calliope, and the knowledge of the splendid manner in which she was sailed out of Apia Harbour has aroused the greatest enthusiasm here. The officers have been overwhelmed with congratulations from all sides, and Lord Carrington, the Governor, has personally inspected the good ship, and expressed his admiration and congratulations to officers and crew."

A NAVAL LORD ON THE NAVY.

SPEAKING on the night of the 11th inst. at the annual dinner of the Institution of Civil Engineers, Sir Arthur Hood, Senior Naval Lord of the Admiralty, remarked that the very adverse criticisms which had been recently passed on the state of the Navy had, no doubt, created a feeling of uncertainty and insecurity in the minds of those who were not thoroughly acquainted with the facts. These gentlemen, the experts, had made most disparaging statements in relation to the state of the Navy. They had stated that the Navy was in such a weak and inefficient state that not a scrap of organisation in preparation for war existed, and that the result of the manœuvres had been to show the feasibility, in case of war, of our commercial ports being placed under ransom, and of our commerce in the Channel being captured or destroyed. It had even been hinted that in the event of England being engaged in war with one single first-class naval Power our fleets might possibly meet with a crushing defeat in the Channel, which would leave the country open to invasion. The men who had made these statements had deprecated entirely any idea of creating a *scare*; but he should like to ask them what surer course they could have taken to do so than this (hear), and he was glad to have that opportunity, as Senior Naval Lord of the Admiralty, to briefly reply to these statements. He first denied positively that the navy was in an inefficient state (cheers); further, he asserted that the navy at this moment was in a better state of preparation for war than it had been at any time for the past 20 years (cheers). They knew that there had been delay in the supply of heavy breech-loading guns to many of our battle ships, but this was due to many manufacturing causes over which the Admiralty had no control whatever. These difficulties, however, were drawing to a close, and by July, at the latest, they would have received the whole of the guns. (Cheers.)

THE GOVERNMENT PROPOSALS.

He would admit that the navy was not so strong as he would wish to see it in order to meet with undoubted success a combination of the two most powerful foreign navies, but this was the end which the present Board of Admiral

SPORTING NOTES.

Is Friar's Balsam has really had a relapse of the old ailment which kept him from showing his real quality last year, many people will think that the veterinary surgeons and others who operated on him last autumn were, perhaps, a trifle premature in quarrelling about who should have the credit of the operation.

The Duke of Portland, remarks a sporting correspondent, must look on the Leicester course as a veritable Tom Tiddler's Ground, as at various times he has won several valuable races by the aid of various horses, as the following statement shows:—1889, Prince of Wales's Stakes (Donovan), £11,000; 1888, Leicestershire Spring Handicap (Johnny Morgan), £950; Birstall Plate (The Apple), £194 15s.; Portland Stakes (Donovan), £6,000; 1886, Leicestershire Spring Handicap (Arcadian), £1,875. These races give a total of £20,019 15s. won by his Grace at the Midland fixture.

Donovan is engaged in the following rich stakes during the present season:—Kempton Park Royal Stakes of £10,000, Newmarket Stakes of £7,500, Eclipse Stakes at Sandown Park of £10,000, Great International Breeders' Foal Stakes at Kempton Park of £750, Doncaster St. Leger of £4,825, and Lancashire Plate at Manchester of £12,000, Two Thousand Guineas about £3,500, Epsom Derby about £3,600, Epsom Grand Prize about £2,500, Prince of Wales's Stakes (£2,200), and Twenty-Seventh New Biennial (£570) at Ascot, and Sussex Stakes at Goodwood about £750—amounting to £13,128. This gives an estimated total value of this season's races yet to be decided of £58,195.

The Kingsclere correspondent of Gale's *Monday Special* says that he firmly believes that Friar's Balsam will not run in the Jubilee Stakes, but go for the more valuable prize, the Royal Stakes, the next day. It must be remembered that the colt is a "Hermit," and could not stand two severe races so close upon each other: and he feels confident that Orbit is the candidate for the Jubilee Handicap.

Royalty is supporting racing more and more. The colours of H. R. H. Prince Edward of Wales—consisting of blue and white hoops, red sleeves, and black cap—have been registered, and will be used for the first time at the 10th Hussars' Steeplechases at York.

Mr. Abington's luck seems to have at last changed for the better, although even the best must be a very poor return to a man who has spent £250,000 in a year's racing, and whose forfeits in the Prince of Wales's Stakes at Leicester amount to £800. A balance-sheet of Mr. Abington's racing experiences would be most interesting.

"He won in a trot," was the remark expressed to me by a capital judge of racing soon after Donovan had passed the post for the Prince of Wales's Stakes at Leicester on Saturday (6th ult.). This also was the opinion of most people, and what is to beat the Duke of Portland's colt for the Derby, now that Chitabob appears to be a gone coon, is a difficult problem to solve. It was known by the stable that Donovan was in better form than ever—Ayrshire had been the tell-tale—and that the race was an absolute certainty for him unless accident intervened. This information, says "the Baron," reached my ears through an authentic source, and therefore my readers benefited, whilst Pioneer confirmed my opinion of his merits by finishing second.

It is well-known that horses run in all sorts of shapes, and Donovan is one in point. One would have passed even Ormonde with only a casual glance, unless it had been known what he was: whilst Minting looked more like a weight-carrying hunter than one of the grandest milers that ever looked through a bridle. Rayon d'Or was not inaptly likened unto a camel, and Merry Hampton was described as "peacocky," while Donovan is an angular colt of the legs and wings order, that has to be closely looked over before his best points are discovered. He is all wire and whipcord though, and although he has been in work since he won the Brocklesby Stakes in the March of his two-year-old career, he is now better than ever.

Directly after Donovan had shown himself so superior to his opponents, an even £100 was laid that he wins the Derby. This was on the first rush of excitement, and subsequently £300 to £200 was laid against the crack, but this price was not obtainable at the finish. Although his owner stated a little time back that he had not definitely decided that Donovan should contest the Two Thousand Guineas we may see him at the post, particularly as it is becoming certain that Chitabob will not run. This race takes place on May 1st, and Donovan has another engagement in the Kempton Park Royal Stakes on May 11th. Galopin's son may not start for this, as the Duke of Portland has Ayrshire and Melanion also engaged, and one of these may be selected so as to rest the Derby favourite.

Most probably Melanion may prove an able representative for the Royal Stakes, as he has not got a penalty, which both Ayrshire and Donovan have incurred. Hermit's son was never thoroughly wound up last year, and George Dawson, his trainer, has been heard to say that there was not 7lb. between these colts as two-year-olds last year. After the Two Thousand, Donovan's next race may be in the £7,000 New-market Stakes on May 21, in which Laureate is to make his *début* this season. This should be a very interesting contest. It was evident that Donovan's trainer had an eye to his colt's later engagements, as he was nothing like wound up, but, doubtless, he will be quite up to concert pitch on the Derby Day. It will be in the Epsom race that he will meet his old opponent, El Dorado, Mr. D. Baird's horse being in reserve for that particular contest.

The decision of the Leicester Stewards in what is now known as the Ringmaster objection has not been received by anybody without grumbling, and no wonder either. Ringmaster was bred in Australia, and he comes under what is known as the "Craven Rule," which says that no horse is eligible to be handicapped for any public race unless he shall have been habitually trained in the United Kingdom, or have run twice there during the six preceding months of the racing season. Ringmaster cannot have been habitually trained here, as he has run and won races at the Antipodes, having commenced his career in 1884 with a victory in the Foal Stakes at the V. A. T. C. Meeting. He also won the Caulfield Guineas at the same meeting in 1885, so that he has shown some form in the land of his birth.

Ringmaster arrived in England last autumn, and consequently the six preceding months of the racing season are not up for a long time yet, as the period between the 25th November and the 23rd of March, which is not the racing season, has to be deducted; and he has only run once previously—on the first day of the Lincoln Meeting; therefore he was not eligible to be handicapped. However, racing Stewards can do as they like, and this decision is another that may be added to the many extraordinary verdicts that have gone before. However, it is an ill wind that blows nobody any good, and I must congratulate Mr. Savill on getting the race. I only hope he had a real good win, too; but I am afraid that the price the horse started at—20 to 1—does not show as if such was the case.

"Jack" Savill was known to most of us in the Cottesmore country in his salad days long before he left England for Australia. He is a good sportsman, and trains his own horses on Sutton Common, a capital bit of galloping in North Northamptonshire, between Stamford and Wansford, and not above a mile or so away as the crow flies from Burghley Park. This is the seat of the Marquis of Exeter, and a name once well known in the racing world, the late holder of the title being the owner of Stockwell. At the present time Lord Rosslyn leases the Burghley paddocks for his breeding stud. Close by is that beautiful Stamford racecourse, where there was a splendid straight mile on the best and oldest turf. Really, how time flies; I am afraid to think how many years ago it is since I saw Mr. George Thompson just beat the late Prince Batthyany, who was riding one of his own horses there. Another capital race over the same course, was when the gallant Vauban beat the beautiful bearer of the Mexican blue, Eriponnier, when they were two-year-olds. Not many who go racing now saw either of these contests.

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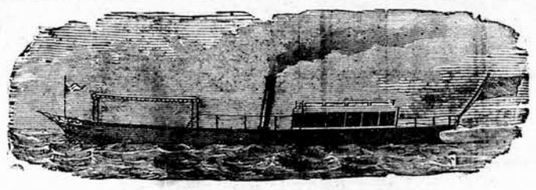

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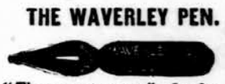
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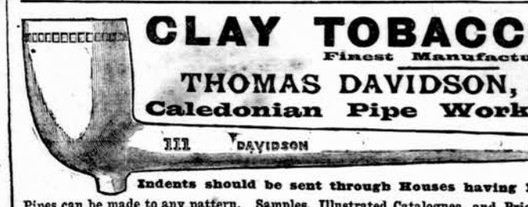

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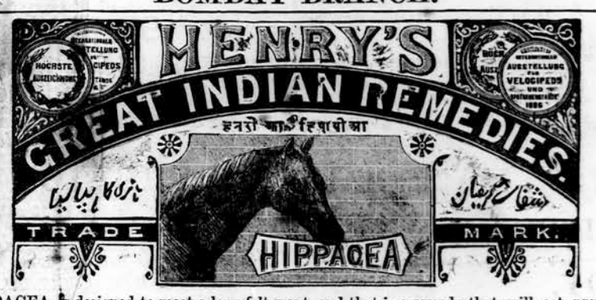

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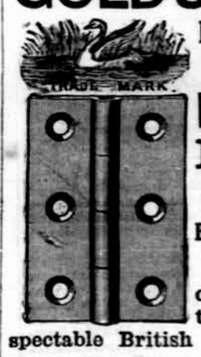

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